REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,470.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Tuticorin	2
„ Rutnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	27	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Coconada	11
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Gopaulpore	13
„ Beypore	30	„ False Point	14
„ Cochin	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
„ Alleppy	31		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	22	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	24	„ Bahrein	7
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	16
Feb. 1873.		„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer "MALAGA" will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 20th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 25th JANUARY.
S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ......Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500, Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched about the middle of February.

This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 36 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class....Rs. 500 | Second Class ....Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the VIRAGO and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, January, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	39	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	58	38		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.	on 3rd March.	
PESHAWUR	3,782	„ 600	„	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648	„ 600	„	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742	„ 600	„	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983	„ 500	„	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128	„ 600	„	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... „ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 11th January 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR (1,728 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 25th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship PHRENOLOGIST, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.
Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.
Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.
Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. KING, SEYMOUR & Co.
Liverpool. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta. KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TURKEY RED YARNS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

On account of the concerned, ex Steamer Olaf.

N. M. P.—No. 11,425-37—33 Bales Turkey Red Yarns, damaged by Saltwater.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 3 PLOTS OF VALUABLE GROUND AT CHINCHPOOGLY, CLOSE TO THE GAS WORKS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Wishwanath Atmaram, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th Jan., on the premises, at 4 P.M., if not previously sold privately, the following plots of valuable ground:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Foras Freehold ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Mahim District, containing by admeasurement 3,483 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 687, 718, and 726, and bounded on the east by a passage leading to the Gas Works, on the west by the G. I. P. Rail-road, on the north by the Gasworks, and on the south by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Wadia.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Foras Freehold ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Mahim District, containing by admeasurement 3,323 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 687, 718 and 726, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Rail-road, on the west by a New Road, on the north by the property of Juggonath Atmaram, and on the south by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Wadia.

Lot. No. 3.

All that piece of Foras Freehold ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Mahim District, containing by admeasurement 21,075 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 687, 718, and 726, and bounded on the east by a New Road, on the west by the Rail-road of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the north by the property of Juggonath Atmaram, and on the south by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Wadia.

All further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from and plans of each separate plots shown by the Undersigned on application.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. St. Olaf.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit, 1 lb tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Brown and Polson's corn flour, Lancashire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Chedder, Richmond, and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, fresh salmon, isinglass, candied peels, currants, condensed milk, red and kippered herrings, chocolate and milk, asparagus, lobsters, Huntley and Palmer's assorted biscuits, real Yarmouth bloaters, dried sprats, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0	to £50
„ Earrings	„ £1 10	to £10
„ Lockets	„ £1 0	to £20
Suites	„ £10 10	to £50
Chains ....Per Ounce	„ £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10	to £100.
„ Earrings	„ £5	to £50.
„ Lockets	„ £5	to £100.
„ Rings	„ £5	to £500.
„ Suites	„ £50	to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ....Rs. 300
To Liverpool....................Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship PARANA, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 17th to TUESDAY the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 31st December 1872, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 21st INSTANT.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS for the following COMPANIES, and are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES:—

CIE. D'ASSCES MMES. L'EQUATEUR,
Capital—Fcs. 1,000,000.
DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
ANT. CHEGARAY.

CIE. D'ASSCES. MMES. L'ATLANTIQUE,
Capital—Fcs. 1,000,000.
ADMINISTRATEUR DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
ANT. CHEGARAY.

CIE. D'ASSCES. MMES. HAVRAISE & PARISIENNE,
Capital—Fcs. 1,000,000.
DIRECTEUR AU HAVRE:
EUG. CAUVIN.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 325 of 1872.

RAHIMBHAI DHARAMSI, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort.................. Plaintiff.

vs.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Suparibaug, at Parell, without the Fort .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 7th day of January, instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendants:—13 Pictures, 1 lot of Books, 6 Argand Lamps, 7 Chairs, 1 Common Table, 1 Couch, 1 Common Wood Press, 1 Dirty Clothes Basket, 2 Tables, 1 Argand Lamp with 5 Moons, 1 Rattan Screen, 1 Common Wood Press, 2 Wallshades, 1 Candle Stick, 10 Benches, 9 Globe Lamps, 4 Boxes and 6 Cots, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1 385-4 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at six per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 14th January 1873.
Mr. JANARDHUN GOPALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Messrs. HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
OF
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS, IN ORDINARY,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

OUR Perfumed BEJOUR ALMANAC for 1873 is PRESENTED to our CONSTITUENTS gratis on application.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
IN ORDINARY.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, perfectly broken in ARAB CHARGER, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. For price and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Also a very light, nearly new, handsome MAIL PHAETON, built to order by Windover of Long Acre, London. Price Rs. 1,000.

A set of brass mounted DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Price Rs. 200.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s.; Hide Hunting Boots, 45s.; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

COLT'S
NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE
DERINGER PISTOLS

can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.

COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.

COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

S. ROSE AND CO.

10 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

JUST UNPACKED, GRAND PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
DESKS, WORK-BOXES, DRESSING CASES, &c.,
IN NEW PATTERNS, FRESH FROM HOME.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.

12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Inlaid Bands, lined with Silk Velvet, polished, Rs. 10.

Of superior Coromandel Wood, with Inlaid Shield and Garter, the Flaps lined with Silk Velvet, the Inside lined with polished Mahogany, with partitions at top for Stationery and Secret Drawers. Rs. 15.

GENTLEMEN'S WRITING DESKS.

12 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, with Brass Clips and Corners, the Flaps lined with Leather, the Interior lined with Polished Mahogany. Rs. 9.

14 inch Size. Of superior Walnut Wood, panelled with Coromandel Wood, with Brass Edges, best quality, the Flaps lined with Leather, and the Interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, Tumbler Lock and Secret Drawers. Rs. 18.

THE BEATRICE WORK-BOX DESK.

First opened, it presents a perfect work-box, spring is touched and the front falls, the flap in lid is opened, and the completely arranged Stationery case is disclosed to view. In Leather Lined with quilted silk and fitted with Stationery and Cutlery. Rs. 26.

"GRANVILLE" DESPATCH DESK FITTED.

A new Pattern, combining all the advantages of the various Despatch boxes in use, with extreme lightness and portability, in russia leather and polished Mahogany; Sunk Brass Handle with Bramah Lock, size 14 inches. Cash Rs. 38.

LADIES' WORK-BOXES,

In superior Walnut Wood, Rounded Top, with Inlaid Bands and Diamond Pearl Plate.

Ten-inch size, Rs. 8. Eleven-inch size, Rs. 9. Twelve-inch size, Rs. 10.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

In Walnut Wood, with Jewel Drawer in front, with Silver Capped Bottles, fitted complete, size 12 inches. Rs. 68.

In Coromandel Wood, with Fall Front and two Drawers, the Fittings richly Electro-plated and Engraved. Rs. 101.

THE TRAVELLERS' CUSHION BAG.

An invaluable companion for the traveller. The Bag is very capacious and conveniently arranged, and has a well-stuffed pillow attached to it, which does not add much to the bulk, and is not conspicuous when it is carried in the hand. It will be found very comfortable in the Railway carriage or on shipboard. It is made in best quality, Roan Leather, with Patent Gilt Lock, outside covered Pocket, special shirt pocket with leather Flaps, Straps, &c., with the patent spring Pillow covered leather, complete, size 15 inches. Rs. 38.

HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE;

By H. M. Stanley, containing 730 pages of Letter-press; a Map of Mr. Stanley's Route and Discoveries; a Map of the Lake and Coasts of Tanganyika; a Map of Livingstone's Journey, and two smaller Maps; and 54 Illustrations. Price Rs. 12.

THE STUDENTS' COLOUR-BOX,

In polished Mahogany, lock, &c. Contents: 10 half cakes of best Water Colours, namely,—Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake, Emerald Green, &c., &c., Stick of Indian Ink, three Saucers, a Water-glass, and 12 camel-hair brushes of sizes, fitted with handles, in polished Mahogany Box with Lock and Key. Rs. 7.

HARMONIUMS

of excellent Tone, Style, Finish, and Workmanship, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 700 each.

Organ Toned Harmoniums from one stop each to seventeen stops each, varying in price from Rs. 120 to Rs. 650 each, suitable for Church, Chapel, School, Drawing-room, Tent and Cabin.

MUSICAL BOXES.

From 4 to 12 tunes at prices from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350. Some admirably adapted for presents, being elaborately finished and with novel additions in the music, imitative of the Harp and Zither, Chinese Bells and Figures moving, &c., &c.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES AND THE INDIAN SOLID SQUARE PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE and Co. are now the only importers in Bombay of these truly perfect Pianofortes, and by special arrangements effected in London through their Agency they will receive direct from the original and only makers a monthly consignment of those superb instruments which are now in general demand.

PERPETUAL TABLE FOUNTAINS.

The PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table Epergne, or Centre-piece, which can be adorned with Flowers or Fruit, quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

S. ROSE and Co. are sole Agents for the newly improved TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. For particulars of this indispensable requisite (the latest) to every correspondent's desk, where accuracy and facility of despatch is desired, see S. ROSE and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue.

SILVER PLATED WHITE METAL CUPS,

entirely plain throughout, with scroll for engraving, in case complete. Rs. 12. (For the Railway Carriage, for Travellers, for Shikarie, for Camp, for Boardship, and for general usefulness, this arrangement of Cups is unsurpassed for elegance and economy.)

TRAVELLERS' DRINKING CUPS, KNOWN AS ARMY & NAVY CUPS, which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler.

TENT LAMP, OR TRAVELLERS' LAMP.

The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured. Each Lamp is complete as a Table or as a Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned metal case measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches. Rs. 20.

THE NEW DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.

Strongly manufactured in Metal, Japanned in black, with broad gold lines, and gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobbs' Patent Locks.

OLEOGRAPH PICTURES.
Fac-similes of Original Oil Paintings.

OIL PAINTINGS, in handsome Moulded Frames of the very best quality and most elegant designs, THE BATTLES OF WORTH AND OF GRAVELOTTE. Size complete in the Frame 49½ by 36 inches. Blazing Villages, and all the dread havoc of War, are very vividly brought out.

A choice series of small Landscapes, very finely finished in Oil.
On the River Scheldt, Holland, after Brugner.
Monte Rosa, Switzerland
Lake Vierwaldstatt, Switzerland.
Chapel at Andermatt, Switzerland.
"On the Middle Rhine."
"Ruins of Niedeck" (on the Rhine.)
"On the Lower Elbe" (Hamburg).
"In the Engadin Valley" (Switzerland.)
"In the Aar Valley."
"Lake at Neusied" (Switzerland.)
"In the Sachsenwald Forest" (Alsatia.)
"The Jung Frau."

Price, each Rs. 10. Or for a pair Rs. 18 exceedingly cheap. Size complete in Frame, 10½ by 13 inches.

"FIGHTING DEER," "FLYING DEER," "KING'S LAKE," "CASTLE CHILLON," "SPRING," "SUMMER," "AUTUMN," "WINTER," "CASTLE BRUNNE," "IN THE TYROL," and various other Subjects, all in Oil.

LIBRARY.—PHOTOGRAPHY and PAINTINGS, TO BE CONTINUED.

N.B.—This Department of S. Rose & Co.'s business will be duly announced as soon as their Book-cases, &c., are fixed and arranged.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES," &c., &c.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a upper-storied PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR and OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET,

Employs an experienced LONDON CUTTER in his TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MAHOMED,
TAILOR and OUTFITTER,
6, FORBES STREET.

NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES, &c., &c.

	Rs.	
SPIRIT FLASKS, to contain 1-8th of a Pint, hog-skin, Rs. 2-8 and ....Rs.	3	0
Electro-plated, pocket size, Rs. 6; ditto large	8	0
Ditto, beautifully chased Rs. 8; ditto large	10	8
Leather and Glass with Metal Cup, Rs. 3 to	5	8
TRAVELLING COMPANION, containing Sandwich Box, Spirit Flask, with Metal Cup and Knife and Fork, in neat morocco case lined with red velvet	16	0
THE VOLUNTEER'S CANTEEN, containing Sandwich Box and Metal Flask in leather case with Sling Strap	21	0
PORTABLE CANTEEN, consisting of a Metal Drinking Cup, in which are ingeniously fitted a Knife and Fork, Spoon, and Cork-screw, with Cups for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the whole fitting into a leather cover with strap and buckle	25	0
SALSBURY'S EXPANDING READING LAMP for the Railway Private Carriage or Tent—the most compact, perfect, and smallest Candle Lamp ever introduced. Can be used also on a table for reading or writing. This Lamp maintains its perpendicular without oscillation, is simple in construction, and can be opened and closed in a moment. Contains a Match-box and striking plate at base of foot, and when closed is no larger than a cigar case. Price	11	0
Candles for the above are available.		
ROLL DRESSING CASES in folding Morocco Leather Cover, Rs. 22 and	30	0
POCKET RAILWAY KEYS	2	4
DOG CALLS, in horn, ivory, and metal, from 8 as. to	2	0
CABINET OF GAMES, in Walnut-wood or Coromandel, very compact, forming a handsome and useful present, at	85	0
JEWEL CASES, in Russia leather, Rs. 42 and	60	0
"BEATRICE" WORK-BOX AND WRITING CASE... Ditto ditto Russia leather.	30 / 40	0 / 0
"CAVENDISH" BEZIQUE BOX for 2 players, with 2 additional packs of Cards and 2 Whist Markers, in walnut-wood case	32	0

WRITING CASES, CART-DE-VISITE AND SCRAP ALBUMS, ARMORIAL ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

BAPTY'S BISCUITS.—CABIN and SHIP BISCUITS, of the best quality, at unprecedentedly low prices.

BAPTY'S FLOUR, for Ship and Domestic use, cannot be surpassed. Certificates to this effect can be seen on application.

WEDDING and other CAKES made to order.

CAKES, BUNS, &c., can be had at the Fort Depot, 2 Meadow Street, and at the Bakery, Falkland Road.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
„ „ PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT.	„ 25
„ OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	„ 25
„ HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	„ 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	„ 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	„ 25
MARBLE CLOCKS ....from Rs. 50 to	„ 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES ....from Rs. 13 to	„ 600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

GENTLEMEN who own CHINESE, JAPANESE or other CURIOSITIES, and wish to exhibit them, are requested to FORWARD THEM without any further delay to

THE SECRETARY,
Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2 250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS FOR WHEELS") will be received by the Agent, G. I. P Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 22nd instant, for PURCHASE of about 350 Wagon Wheels, 3 ft. diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 8th January 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Upon hearing Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Corporation, and upon reading the joint Affidavit of Messrs. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON and ALEXANDER THOMSON, sworn on the Eleventh day of January, inst., I do order that the said GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON and ALEXANDER THOMSON, the said Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Corporation, be relieved from the OFFICE of OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the said Corporation; and I do further order that Mr. DINSHAW EDULJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, be and he is hereby until the further order of this Honourable Court appointed one of the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Corporation in the place and stead of the said Mr. George Ramsay Wilson, and that the said Dinshaw Eduljee do give security in the sum of Rupees Fifteen Thousand to be approved of by the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court; and I do order that Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, of Bombay, merchant, be and is hereby until the further order of this Honourable Court appointed the other OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR on behalf of the Creditors of the said Corporation in the place and stead of the said Alexander Thomson, and that they are hereby authorized to do and perform all acts, matters, and things necessary for the purpose of the liquidation of the said Company as the said George Ramsay Wilson and Alexander Thomson were respectively empowered to perform the same by the respective orders appointing them Liquidators; and I do further order that this Order be advertised twice in the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers publishing in Bombay.—Dated this 11th day of January 1873.

J. GIBBS.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attornies for Official Liquidators.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION,
15, MEADOW STREET.

FOR THE
COLD WEATHER.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, Rs. 4-8 to 14-8.

LADIES' VELVETEEN JACKETS Rs. 6-8 to 13-8.

LADIES' SILK VELVET JACKETS, Rs. 31-8 to 67.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH JACKETS, Rs. 1-8 to 3-8.

WOOL PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 7 to 12-8.

MERINO HOSE, Ladies' & Children's.

WOOL POPLINS, Rs. 1-2 per yard. Blue. Claret. Slate. Violet. Black.

FRENCH REPPS, Rs. 18 full dress. Blue. Claret. Slate. Navy.

LOUISE TWILLS, Re. 1 per yard. Violet. Brown. Navy. Prune.

CLOTH JACKETS. Trimmed with Fur, Rs. 14-8.

VELVETEEN CARICK CAPES, Rs. 18-8 to 28-8.

VELVET VELVETEENS, Rs. 2-4 to 2-12 per yard.

ARCTIC DOWN SKIRTS, Rs. 9 each.

SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS, Rs. 17-8 each.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Re. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcel is not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.
The weight of the package does not affect this charge.

Parcels, &c., can, at the option of the sender, be delivered through this Agency, in any Town in England, Scotland, or Ireland, free of all charges at the address given.

Cases, Heavy Baggage, &c., can be sent by Canal Steamers at a cheaper rate.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C., who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country at a rate commencing with 3s. 6d. per ¼ cubic foot.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

"It will Cure the worst form of Ordinary or Sick Headache in Ten Minutes."

Dr. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late Dr. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker, and Wholesale to the Trade by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials,
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, &c.; heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd issues at better rates. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	80
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233xd.
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,480
9,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	820
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	280
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,550
350	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	7,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	925
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	925
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250		Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil	Tinnevelly Press Co.	825
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,170
502	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,620
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	935
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,840
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,075
00	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,290
60,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	140
1,000	50	all	1½ ps	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	26
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	450
8,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	65

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
—	95	19¼*	—	Do. China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—				East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight ...	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛ to ⅜d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 9/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104 to 104¼
Four per cent	101 15/16 to 102¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet but unchanged. The following are our closing rates :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 5 0 to Rs. 4 5 6		
„ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4 13 6 to „ 4 14 6		
„ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ „	„ 5 11 6 to „ 5 12 6		
„ Printers	26 „	30 „	3 „	„ 2 7 0		
„ Madapo'ms	32 „	24 „	3 „	„ 2 3 0 to „ 2 3 6		

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	ps. Grey Shirtings....	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs. 5 12 0
1,000	„ „ „ (com.)	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ 4 13 0
500	„ „ „	45 „	39 „	8 „	„ 5 13 6
2,000	„ Jacconets	40 „	20 „	2½ „	„ 2 2 0
1,000	„ „	45 „	20 „	2¾ „	„ 2 7 0
500	„ B.O. & W. Prints	24 „	28 „		„ 4 5 6

COTTON.

The Market continues quiet, with little demand. The following are our closing quotation :—

New Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 238 to „ 240
„ Akote	at „ 242 to „ 243
„ Broach M. G.	at „ 268 to „ 270
„ Hingunghaut	at „ 288 to „ 290
„ Dhollera	at „ 232 to „ 233

The following purchases are reported :—

400 candies New Akote (20th March)	„ 247
250 „ „ Nugger (1 month)	„ 237

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30's .... at 11⅜ as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Weekending 11th January 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,683	0	0
Merchandize	47,413	0	0
Eart Trains	1,218	0	0
Electric Telegraph	663	0	0
Total Rs......	88,977	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.			
Coaching	39,368	0	0
Merchandize	75,785	0	0
Earth Trains	1,040	0	0
Electric Telegraph	718	0	0
Total Rs......	116,911	0	0
Decrease Rs......	27,934	0	0

CALCUTTA.—11TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities, only small amounts, at the higher quotations.

—In Shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1450.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 111, 112, and 113 for cash ; and time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 113, for delivery in 15 days, and 114 for one month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH JANUARY.

London..	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t, nominal.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice	£3 5s.	Jan. & Feb. ships.
Trieste	£3 5s.	
Liverpool	£3 10s.	
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ..Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Kutch, Jan. 11.
15	Lydia	Harwood	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
	Parana	England	London, Sept. 5.
	Rust m (s)	Pead	Goa, Jan. 13.
	Tim Whiffler	Cotton	Cardiff, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	John Byers	Davies	Chittagong.

The schooner Bogarry, Coopay, for Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Arcot, for Calcutta, Hongkong, M. Coast, &c.
China, (s', for Aden and Suez.
Cleopatra, for Calcutta.
Oorun, (s), for Kutch.
Vestal, (Brig), for Mozambique.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Dunmore ....Harwood........Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23.
Cashmere ....Tobin ....Singapore, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
11 James Service... ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
11 Satara (s)........ .... Bombay.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20 H. M.'s s.s. Vulture, R.N., from Muscat.
20 Mail steamer India, from Bombay.
27 Turkish steamer Babel, from Busreh.
28 H. M.'s s.s. Nimble, from a cruize.
28 Mail steamer India, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 15 Mail steamer Cashmere, to Bombay.
21 Mail steamer India to Busreh.
23 Steamer Patna, to Busreh.
23 H. M.'s s.s. Vulture, for a cruize.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat Hugh Rose, B. M.
H. M.'s s.s. Nimble, R. N.
Turkish steamer Babel.
Mail steamer India.

ZANZIBAR.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2 Taria Topan, from Muscat.
3 H. M.'s s. Magpie, from Madagascar.
4 Lagos, from Newcastle.
4 Mozambique, from Hamburg.
6 Africa, from Nose-be.
7 Nubia, from Brava.
10 American sloop of war Yantic, from Aden.
15 s.s. Punjaub, from Aden.
15 H. M.'s s. Briton, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30 H. M.'s s. Wolverine, for Seychelles.
Dec. 6 H. M.'s Magpie, for do.
10 Suabeli, for Hamburg.
13 Lotus, for Marseilles.
18 Tarin Topan, for Salem.
19 S. S. Punjaub, for Aden.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15th January, 7-30 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 5 cases glassware, T. F. Punnett ; 50 casks beer, Merwanjee & Co. ; 2 cases glassware, M. P. Writer ; 1 case varnish, 2 cases buttons, and 2 casks hardware, Mahomedally Tyabjee.
Malaga, s, 625 bundles iron hoops, R. L. Southern & Co.
Hidalgo, s, 50 cases claret, C. A. Ross & Co.
Red Gauntlet, 40 hogsheads beer, The L. A. & American Co.; Limited.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 656¾ cwts. jute, Pursotum Khimjee ; 918¾ cwts' jute, Lalljee Bhimjee ; 190 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Heerjee ; 23 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 128 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co. ; 20 bales cow hides, S. Woosman.
St. Olaf, s, 11 bales hides, Moladina Veerjee ; 200 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 250 cwts. gall, Kandass Vagjee ; 63 bales cotton, Veerjeewan Vulubdass ; 82 bales cotton, Jewraj Gopuldass ; 67¾ cwts. hingda, Framjee Sealy & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Bhowan Ramjee ; 40 bales wool, Damodur Mathooradass ; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee ; 50 bales cotton, D. Cullianjee & Co. ; 25 bales wool, R. Vussonjee.
Malaga, s, 650 myrabollams, cwts. S. S. Narelwala ; 34 bales cotton, Runchord Girdhur ; 25 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 20 bales wool, Rehmoobhoy Khimjee ; 7 bales wool, S. M. A. Latiff.
Ambassador, s, 1,500 cwts. dates, Woosman Vayadina ; 1,500 packages dates, D. Goolam Hosan ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co. ; 51 bales cotton, G. Purshotum.
Behar, s, 40 bales wool, Damodur Mathooradass.

FOR LONDON.

Behar, s, 182 cwts. olibanum, Allana Munjee & Co. ; 9 cwts. fishmaws, Alladin Babool ; 5 cwts. fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 21 cases fishmaws, M. Allana ; 25 bales skins, H. H. Cadur & Co. ; 18 bales skins, M. Mahomed & Co.
Dreadnought, 25 bales hides, J. Janmahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 44 bales cotton and 2 bales skins, Finlay Scott & Co.
China, s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Behar, s, 2 bales skins, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China, s, 2 boxes silk, 35 bags cubeb, and 5 bags pepper, A. Tait.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China, s, 2,845 pieces and 37 bundles hides, A. Tait.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th January, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 29 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th January, 5-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 9 minutas.

Via Suez, 15th January, 1-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 13 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th January, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th January, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Via Suez, 15th January, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 15th January, 7-40 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 15th January, 1-35 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 56	0 6
„ Galle	2 55	1 20
„ Kurrachee	0 59	0 5
„ Madras	0 56	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th January, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th January, 12-49 P.M. ; via Turkey, 14th January, 5-6 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th January, 9-20 P.M. ; via Turkey, 14th January, 4-20 A.M. Latest date from America, via Russia 14th January, 8-43 P.M. Cable right Fao ; Turkish line right Pera ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Deolalee.
Bell, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE—JANUARY 14.

Neill, Lieut. Col., Central India Horse, on duty, to Augur.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 28	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Feb. 8	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Jan. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Tuesday	Jan. 28	Tuesday	Apr. 22
„	Feb. 11	Monday	May 5
„	„ 25	„	„ 19
„	Mar. 11	„	June 2
„	„ 25	„	„ 16
„	Apr. 8	„	„ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Saturday	Feb. 8	Saturday	May 3
„	Mar. 8	„	„ 31
„	Apr. 5	„	June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 7 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	„	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	„	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	„	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	„	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0	0
Per Copy	„	0	4	0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary,* containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILLER—December 1st, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Miller, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind District.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TONGE—January 13th, at Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. Tonge, Quartermaster-General's Department, of a daughter.

WEATHERDON—January 10th, at Jumalpore, the wife of Edwin Weatherdon, E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HODGES—MACNAUGHTON—January 4th, at Meerut, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, Chaplain, Robert N. Hodges, Assistant Engineer P. W. D., to Janie, eldest daughter of William Macnaughton, Esq., of Dunderane, Sydenham, near Belfast, Ireland.

DEATH.

CARPENTER—January 11th, at Benares, accidentally killed by a fall at Polo, T. W. Carpenter, Esq., Lieutenant "The Buffs."

RATTIGAN—January 3rd, at Lahore, B. Rattigan, aged 76 years 4 months and 10 days.

WAVELL—January 9th, at Delhi, Arthur Paxton, only child of Llewellyn and Emily Wavell, aged 8 weeks and 2 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873.

IN our yesterday's issue attention was called to what had been done for this port, considerably to its injury, but we must confess to some alarm as to what may yet be in store for Bombay. Having got into the Elphinstone property, we cannot get out of it. Our white elephant may, or may not, be a magnificent beast, but we have him and must feed him with dues and duties. But we may hope that he will not become a family elephant, and burden us with a lot of little white elephants who will have claims on our regard. The Elphinstone property may be worth improvement, but it will be very costly, and Bombay must expect to pay the bill. Government with all its various changes and ideas has never yet understood the harbour. The sealing of one end and the opposition to maturer arrangements therein displayed, the provision of an enormous silt trap in the middle ground, the ordure trap called by courtesy boat basins—all show a simple want of intelligence. We have to pay for them, but we don't want to pay for any more, and we certainly should like a definite understanding with regard to the coming little white elephants, which may acquire so painful an appetite for fees and bunder dues.

WE regret to see a rumour published to the effect that in the event of the retirement of the well known Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee from the Second Judgeship of the Small Cause Court, that vacancy is likely to be fil'ed up by the appointment to it of Mr. Janardhun Wassoodeo, who is now First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona. We do not say that Mr. Wassoodeo is not a good Judge ; but the Government has not been very fortunate in the native officials whom it has transferred from the Mofussil to Bombay, as witness the case of the late Mr. Moroba Canoba ; and we should have thought that Mr. N. Spencer, the present Third Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, had the best claim upon the Judgeship which it is said Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee is going to vacate. Mr. Spencer has been connected with the Small Cause Court ever since it was established twenty-one years ago, and during twelve years of that period he has been a Judge of it. It is not too much to say that his conduct as Judge has commanded warm general approval and has elicited praise from the highest legal authorities in Bombay. Those who have had any business in Mr. Spencer's Court have been very much pleased with his manner of conducting the proceedings, and we know that Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp considered he had acted as Third Judge in a most able manner and had given complete satisfaction to the public and to the legal profession. His Lordship also held that no one else had claim to the Second Judgeship which could for a moment be compared with that of Mr. Spencer, and if Mr. Spencer is passed over, on the occasion of Mr. Manockjee's retirement, the public will hear of the occurrence with much regret. We believe, too, that all the lawyers in Bombay would vote in favour of Mr. Spencer's promotion if they had the opportunity.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee will be much missed from the place which has been so long accustomed to him, and so will his jokes. But he is at home in more than one hemisphere, and we trust he may find consolation in the society of his numerous royal friends and acquaintances in Europe, though time has made sad ravages among them.

THE *Indian Statesman* has come to the defence of the *Indian Economist,* and urges that we have unjustly accused his monthly contemporary of preaching "wild and dangerous" financial doctrines in the matter of bank-notes. The *Statesman,* far from asserting the truth of the *Economist's* views in the dogmatic tone adopted by the writer in that paper, modestly suggests them as worthy of being "thoughtfully criticised." So far as the use in England of one pound notes goes, we have not joined issue with the *Economist.* It would doubtless lead to a part of the seventy or ninety millions of gold that is now scattered in pockets, purses, and tills, being deposited in the Bank of England. But for every million of sovereigns so deposited, the paper currency would be increased by one million of notes, and it is not easy to see how this would add to the stability of the pyramid of credit. Why should the mere shifting of eighty million sovereigns from their present custody to the vaults of the Bank of England add to the national credit ? The *Statesman* suggests that no run on the Bank would then be possible ; but our idea is that on any panic occurring, the run on the Bank would set in with greatly increased vigour, all the greater from the fact (which the hypothesis assumes) that there will then be no gold in circulation. Besides, is it certain, or credible, that the mere issue of one pound notes would bring all the stray sovereigns into the Bank ? Is it not certain that an immense number of persons would continue to use gold ? The *Statesman* further says, "the issue of these notes would within six months "divest the course of the foreign exchanges of "all interest whatever." We confess that we do not understand this. In the first place, it is by no means clear that it is desirable that we should be divested of all interest in foreign exchanges, for do not English merchants and financiers gain rather than lose by that interest ? In the second place, the examples of Scotland, India, France, Italy, and other countries, where notes of small value are used, does not justify the assumption that the use of small notes precludes the chance of loss by foreign exchanges.

The real *cheval de bataille* of the *Economist* was however his self-claimed discovery of the advantage to be gained by declaring the notes inconvertible. The *Statesman* objects to the talk about assignats and greenbacks and depreciation as not to the point. We will therefore drop that line of argument and adopt his own. He says that the act of claiming gold in exchange for a bank-note is equivalent to unmaking money, and abstracting gold from the point of the pyramid, and ought to be disallowed. But suppose that system adopted by every country in the world, each to retain in its own treasuries all the gold that it now possesses, coined and uncoined, mined and unmined, where then would trade and commerce look for profit ? Russia wants to make a railway and requires to borrow ten millions. The French Rothschild is ready to lend it, but is forbidden to export his gold and can only offer French paper money. How could a railway be made in Russia with inconvertible French notes ? India gets five millions sterling every year for opium sold in China ; would Sir Richard Temple be satisfied with inconvertible Pekin notes ? If English notes were inconvertible, would a five pound note buy twenty dollars' worth of cotton at New Orleans ? Our contemporary has surely failed to consider these obvious results, and that his scheme, if really advantageous for England, would be adopted universally.

Mr. Laing, in his well known minute on Indian currency, remarks that two schools exist in England—"One, known as the Birmingham "school, who have now dwindled into an almost "imperceptible minority, who advocate an in-"convertible paper currency ; the other com-"prising an immense majority of statesmen and "practical men, who advocate a paper currency "only on the condition of its being at all times "convertible." He describes the disastrous social effects of an inconvertible currency in the following words :—"I have witnessed the efforts "of an inconvertible paper circulation in "Austria, and nothing but actual experience "can convey an idea of its ruinous effects. "An element of uncertainty and gambling "is introduced into every transaction of "daily life. Every creditor is defrauded "when paper falls in value ; every debtor suffers "when it rises. Even the peasant who brings "his coin to market, or who buys a coat or pair "of shoes, has to study the exchange quotations "in the price current, in order to know whether "he is paying or receiving a fair price, and it "often happens that before he gets home, a "fluctuation in the quotations has converted "what he thought a good bargain into a bad one." All the news received from England, since the article in the *Economist* appeared, has shown how well the crisis that excited such apprehensions has been surmounted and passed, without recourse to any violent or radical remedy. Of course a few firms failed ; and it is much better they should do so than have their credit bolstered up by inconvertible notes.

We regret to state that nothing advanced by the *Indian Statesman* has led us to modify our views as to the conduct of the *Indian Economist* in this and other instances. A great trust is imposed on the *Indian Economist* by the favoured position in which the patronage of the Bombay Government has placed it, and the promulgation of such crude and radical views by a writer in whom such a trust is placed merits disapproval.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A PREMATURE report as to the death of an esteemed and respected native citizen (Dr. Bhau Dajee) got into circulation somehow yesterday afternoon, causing deep regret among all who heard it. Happily, an hour later it was contradicted by a medical gentleman, who had just then seen Dr. Bhau, who, in his opinion, was improving. It appears Dr. Bhau Dajee had a sudden attack of paralysis on Tuesday afternoon and did not regain consciousness until yesterday. In the interest of science and of humanity it is to be hoped that the life of this valued citizen may be spared.

THE following curious waif from the share mania time in Bombay has come into our hands, and is curious as showing the length to which speculation was carried :—

THE JUVENILE PRABHU TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 500 IN 500 SHARES OF RE. 1 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

No. 86. BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY 1865.

To ———

SIR,—We beg to acquaint you that (5) five shares in the above Company have been allotted to you.

A first call of Rupee (¼) quarter per Share is payable on or before the 15th February next at Ramrao Onkar's house, No. 31 Kalbadevi Road.

All persons who have not paid the First Call within the abovementioned time will be considered to have given up their right to the shares allotted to them.

Your obedient Servants,
(Here follow the names of the Promoters.)

We do not know what became of this Juvenile Trading Company, or how many youths had cause to rue the call upon them of rupee one quarter per share, and we should like to know what was the "trading" in which this Company professed to indulge.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION TO LONDON.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY.

The *Times* of to-day states that Count Schouvaloff has explained to Lord Granville that the Russian Expedition to Khiva resembles the Abyssinian Expedition, the object being to release captives, and the Expedition has been ordered to return immediately that object has been accomplished.

The Italian Court has gone into mourning for ten days for the late Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Lowe, when receiving the Malt Tax deputation, declared that the abolition of the tax is impossible. He said that it was a delusion to expect a large surplus in next year's budget.

The price of coal and iron is advancing in consequence of the great strike in Wales, which continues without any prospect of settlement.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

Upwards of ten thousand persons have viewed the late Emperor Napoleon lying in state.

M. Thiers has authorised Admiral Rigault De Genouilly, Marshal Canrobert, and Generals Palikao and Froissard to attend the funeral.

Italy will send four officers to the funeral.

The Sub-Committee of the National Assembly have presented to the Committee of Thirty certain proposals greatly restricting the right of M. Thiers to speak in the Assembly, but empowering him to suspend the promulgation of such laws as require the reconsideration of the Committee ; also for establishing two Chambers after the dissolution of the present Assembly.

M. Thiers has asked the Committee to modify the details of these proposals.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

Earl Granville has presented Count Schouvaloff to the Queen.

The English Cabinet will send communications to Saint Petersburg this week, in reply to Russia's representations. The competitive examination for eighty of the first appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry under the new regulations will commence on the 5th May.

The Spanish-American diplomatic correspondence concerning Cuba has been officially declared exaggerated.

OBITUARY.—Sir W. Verner, M. P. for Armagh, and Henry Venn.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY.

The obsequies of the late Emperor Napoleon at Chislehurst to-day passed off quietly. A deputation of Paris workmen headed the procession. The Prince Imperial and members of the Bonapartist family, with the exception of the Empress and the leading Bonapartists, followed.

Viscount Sydney and Lord Suffield represented the Queen and the Prince of Wales. It is estimated that 50,000 spectators were present.

After the funeral 500 Bonapartists assembled before Camden Place and saluted the Prince Imperial crying "Vive l'Empereur."

AMSTERDAM, 14TH JANUARY.

A Commission has been appointed here to report to Government on the proposed railway in Java.

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed weaker, and the London Market was quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 7 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, and prices were unchanged.

Arrival—Tamar.

THE Simla Municipality has decided on levying the octroi in lieu of the trade tax from the 1st April next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will hold a levée in the Shahibagh at Ahmedabad on Monday at one o'clock.

CAPTAIN J. W. RIDGWAY has been appointed an Attaché in the Foreign Office during the time Captain Henderson is officiating as Assistant Secretary.

M. GARNIER, the leader of the French expedition through Yunan into China, is again in China, and intends at his own expense to make a journey through to Thibet, and from thence to India.

AN impious scoundrel lately stole the Seraphim of His Highness the Maarajah of Benares when in transit by rail. Sir Madava Rao has, it is said, succeeded in recovering the box with the gods all safe inside.

THE Maharajah of Teree has gone down to the plains to visit various places in the North-Western Provinces. He is described as being 19 years of age, well educated in Sanscrit and Persian, and meditating the study of English.

THE effect of opening up Japan to general commerce by improvements in communication and remissions of taxation is already apparent in a striking manner. Thus, from one province alone, the export of tea has in the last four years trebled in amount.

"WISH to marry, Sir, wish to marry ?" This is what dirty little boys bawl in your ear as you walk along the Strand and Fleet Street now-a-days, accompanying the question with the offer of a paper as small and dirty as themselves, the *Matrimonial News.*

THE Rajah of Sirmoor has, we learn from the *Simla Gazette,* offered the Chor Mountain to Government for a sanatarium, and in the event of one being established, he has signified his willingness to construct a railway from Jugadree to the foot of the hills.

THE board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday at the usual weekly meeting declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The profits for the past six months amount to Rs. 3,47,594-11-1, and the dividend will absorb Rs. 1,50,000, leaving Rs. 1,97,594-11-1 to be carried forward.

THE mercantile world of Singapore is in great confusion, and each mail brings news of fresh failures. The *Straits Times* says that, "taken altogether, the past three weeks have been the blackest ever witnessed in Singapore ;" and the result is described as "utter distrust, demoralization, and stagnation in business." Over-trading and unlimited credit are bringing them inevitable punishment.

THE *Simla Gazette* states that the constitution of the Sanawur Lawrence Asylum will shortly undergo considerable revision, the principal feature of which will be that the present pastoral charge will be substituted by that of a military commandant, to be selected from the best of doing duty Colonels. The change is contemplated, it is said, owing to the want of harmony which has hitherto existed between the principal and his subordinates.

THE Jubbulpore millionaire, Seth Goculdass, was tried on Saturday last for cheating, before C. Grant, Esq., Commissioner of Jubbulpore. Mr. Raikes appeared for the Crown ; Messrs. Jardine and Spankie, instructed by Mr. Wuxon, for the defence. The prisoner was acquitted. In his address, Mr. Jardine commented with some severity on the anomalous position occupied by Captain Temple, the committing officer, who had, he said, been defendant and judge, prosecutor and magistrate, in the same case. The Court was crowded with Europeans and natives.

WE believe that the idea of having a promenade concert in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening has been abandoned. The reason is that the committee could not come to terms with the moon, which absolutely refuses to shine on Victoria Gardens or any other place in this neighbourhood on Saturday night at an earlier hour than midnight. Whenever Madame Luna is more accommodating, and will be good enough to shine effulgently at eight o'clock or thereabouts, then the committee will bring out their Town Band in the Victoria Gardens as they at first intended.

A JUDGE of the Madras High Court, the Hon. Mr. Kindersley, has been summoned by a coolie for assault, and had to appear in the Royapettah Police Court. The coolie swore that he took a dog from a Mrs. French to the hon. gentleman's house, and that on his asking for the coolie hire Mr. Kindersley ran after him and gave him five or six blows on the back. Fortunately several of Mr. Kindersley's servants were present, and they all supported him in his statement that he had never been within some yards of the coolie. The counsel for Mr. Kindersley hinted that the prosecutor had been set on to summons the hon. gentleman by some one else ; and the magistrate dismissed the case, and ordered the prosecutor to pay the defendant's attorney's costs, Rs. 35, with Rs. 15 compensation, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WE (*Englishman*) have received some copies of plans, maps, &c., produced from the originals by a new system discovered by Colonel M. Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and laid by him in August last before the Topographical Department at the War Office, and the Geographical Department at the India House in London. We understand that Colonel Hunter has offered his invention to the Indian Government, and we have little doubt that it will be utilised, and that it will effect a very considerable saving in the enormous expense now incurred for draftsmen. The system is said to be very simple, and consists in transmitting light through the original plan, map, or photograph on to the paper on which the copy appears. It is useful only in cases in which from ten to twenty copies are required, but we understand that the system, or a modification of it, is capable of almost indefinite extension.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

SURGEON H. G. BLANC, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS THOMAS EBDEN, having completed twelve years' service, has been raised to the rank of Captain, from 29th December 1872, subject to H. M.'s approval.

MAJOR W. B. PRESTON, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from 17th February next.

CAPTAIN G. H. CHERRY, Madras Native Infantry, has been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

MAJOR GEORGE DANIEL EALES, and Major William Alfred Glasspoole, having completed twenty six years' service, have been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 3rd January 1873, subject to H. M.'s approval.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-morrow at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., to examine Lieut. Col. Hailes, and Major Smart, of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE departure of the 1-11th Regiment from Morar has, we learn, been delayed in consequence of the trial of the man who shot a sergeant and private of the same regiment. The wounded men, we are glad to hear, are doing well, and are pronounced quite out of danger.

BOMBAY TO LAHORE.

NOTES NO. V.

FUTTYGHUR.

NINE hours' dak gharry brought me to Futtyghur, a name which also brings up unpleasant reminiscences of the great Mutiny, it and Furruckabad between them having cruelly murdered some fifty or sixty Christian people, to the memory of whom a miserable attempt at a monument has been raised over a well, into which some few bodies were thrown, situated in the enclosure in which the new church has been erected. The church itself, however, is a handsome building. There is a small detachment of European soldiers here, and a company of Native Infantry, being chiefly a civil station, but it has long been noted for its gun carriage manufactory, now undergoing great improvement and extension under the able superintendence of Colonel Henegan, R.A.—reforms long ago needed, but never carried out owing to the proposed transfer of the establishment to Allahabad. The collapse of the new buildings there, however, having put this out of the question, it was impossible to delay any longer what the requirements of the service so imperatively demanded. In twelve months' time I prophesy that the gun carriage manufactory at Futtyghur will be well worth a visit. The residents are few in number, but have a very pleasant little club, which draws many together of an evening.

DELHI.

By dak gharry I again reached the railway, and found myself next morning at Delhi. Who can pay this vast city a visit without recalling the siege and all its glories, in 1857, a memorial of what British pluck and endurance can effect with the odds of Lombard Street to a China orange against them. Since those days the great city has undergone a marvellous change. If the ghosts of the departed Kings could again pay their ancient palace a visit, methinks their spirits would hardly rest in peace or recognize the change which has come o'er the scene. The clearance within the palace of useless crowded buildings has been enormous. Magnificent barracks have taken their place, leaving at the same time ample space for fresh air and for any ordinary parade of the troops located within. The P. W. D. have reason to be proud of these barracks, well built throughout, admirably arranged, and I do not believe a barrack in India can vie with the 109th in the perfect cleanliness maintained throughout.

The Dewan-i-kass and the Pearl Mosque are scrupulously preserved, as likewise many of the superior buildings which have formed an excellent mess and quarters for the officers. The former exquisitely beautiful specimens of Mussulman architecture, affording such pleasure to the visitors, used to be in charge of the military authorities, and in those days the grounds about them were prettily cultivated by the soldiers. The men of the 103rd Fusiliers particularly took great interest in the garden. It is now, sad to say, a waste—all the flowers, &c., gone, owing to some Commissioner of Delhi considering it was right that the property should be under civil charge. It is to be hoped the present Commissioner, a gentleman highly spoken of, may be induced to encourage the men of the 109th to restore the garden. I do not think he will ask in vain. Outside the palace, one is gratified by seeing the entire space between it and the far-famed Jumma Musjid quite cleared of all buildings, certainly tending to open up the beauty of the latter and necessary even as a military precaution, the guns from the parapets in front of the Lahore gate also commanding the Chandnee-chowk, the principal street.

The old arsenal has well nigh disappeared, its chief buildings having been utilised as post and telegraph offices. The old college remains, and a little beyond it, the church, which got so shattered from our own shot owing to its proximity to the Cashmere gate. Between these sites and the large garden, the ground is almost entirely occupied by the Railway Department, thus the whole southern side running from the palace along the river to the Cashmere gate being easily held by us, with the city at our mercy. Few can regret that the proposal to blow up the Jumma Musjid as a punishment to the city found no response from the Government. It would have been a lasting blot to have destroyed such a magnificent building, but I think I may safely say that the return of the Musjid to the Mussulmen of Delhi by Sir John Lawrence was received with a groan of anguish in the heart of every Englishman in India.

My next visit was to the tomb of one of India's greatest generals, the glorious John Nicholson, evidently well looked after by some mourning friend. I could not help feeling, as I stood by his grave, that had such men been in command at Meerut and other large stations when the incipient signs of the Mutiny showed themselves, history would never have had to record the scenes enacted at Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. In recovering the vast citadel from their hands, the name of John Nicholson will never be forgotten. Metcalfe's House and grounds still remain in ruins. From thence I passed along the ridge to Hindoo Rao's —now turned into a hospital for sick men from the fort to be moved to. I looked in vain on the roof for the parapet from behind which that fine fellow Reid was ever to be seen throughout the siege with his telescope, watching every movement of the enemy, so inseparably connected as it was with the glorious defence of our right position, and the deeds of the gallant Goorkhas. I think it might have been allowed to remain in memory of their noble commander. Near the Hindoo Rao's is the Lât or stone pillar raised by Ferozeshah. Its inscription tells its tale—"Pillar originally erected at Meerut in the 3rd century before Christ by King Asoka. Removed thence and set up in the Koshuk Shikar Palace near Delhi by Emperor Firusha, A. D. 1356. Thrown down and broken into five pieces by explosion of a gunpowder magazine A. D. 1713 1719. It was restored and set up in this place by the British Government, A. D. 1867." A little further on is the monument raised to those who fell or died from disease at the sige and capture of the place. I cannot admire it. I do not consider it a monument befitting the gratitude of a nation for those who fell so gloriously for their Queen and country. The base is good, but surely the superstructure should have been in marble, of which so much could have been found available in the palace, or, if necessary, might have been brought from Jeysulmere. Built even as it is of the red stone of the district, funds, it appears, were not available (alas, how soon forgotten those noble fellows whose memory it was intended to perpetuate !) to finish it as designed—and thus one storey was cut short, the top being placed on at an angle utterly destroying what little architectural beauty the monument may ever have possessed in design. The inscriptions give the names of all who fell, together with a list of the regiments engaged, showing their strength and all casualties. In reading the latter, the visitor feels rather surprised to find that the 60th Rifles had 390 present, of whom there were 389 killed and wounded. Can this be possible ? The Sirmoor Battalion, it is recorded, had 212 present, of whom 319 were killed and wounded ! ! Surely more care might have been taken in drawing up such important records.

The Chandnee-chowk was my next visit. A handsome clock tower of far greater architectural beauty than the monument above referred to has been built in its centre, opposite to which is the handsome building called the Delhi Institute, a sort of town hall, combining Assembly Rooms, Library, Museum (well worth a visit), and the office of the Municipal Commissioner. Behind this again comes the garden, laid out with drives, a cricket ground, and a small zoological collection, among which are some fine tigers. Here too is the monster elephant (much worshipped by the Hindoo community) which the inscription informs the visitor is of "old antiquity, put up outside the south gate of the palace by Emperor Shah Jehan, A.D. 1645 ; removed and broken into a thousand pieces by the Emperor Aurungzebe ; remained forgotten and buried underground for 150 years, when it was rediscovered and put up in 1866." Time forbade a longer visit, and I resumed my journey the same evening en route to the north, saying farewell to the E. I. Line, and commencing with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, *alias* called in these parts the "Slow, Poor, and Dirty Line." The truth of the two former I can fairly corroborate, but I must demur to the latter, for certainly the E. I. Line may fairly learn a lesson from the S., P., and D. in the cleanliness of the carriages. But here too on this line the traveller soon discovers to his personal inconvenience the difference of the systems pursued on the various lines ; whereas the G. I. P. and E. I. as a rule provide all conveniences for the traveller, it is only exceptionally so in the carriages of the S., P., and D. Railway, and oh ! the refreshments on the latter line !—Heaven help your poor *tomack* if the cravings of hunger seize you. The more one travels the more one feels the absolute necessity for Government to interfere and insist on one system throughout, remembering that it is the tax-payer of India who pays the guaranteed 5 per cent. and who ought therefore to be protected from the mismanagement of such as P. W. Andrew and Co. The G. I. P. assuredly deserve the palm of any railway I have yet travelled on for the consideration they give to the comforts and wants of the European.

H. E.

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now nearly ten years since a project was broached which was to revolutionise our street traffic in Bombay. Horsetramways were proposed, and the experimental line was to include the entire length from Apollo Bunder to the Byculla station. This, if successful, was to be supplemented by others, between such "places on the Island of Bombay, and by such routes" as might subsequently be decided upon. The first application was made to the Municipality, who have been considering the matter for five years now, and I am charitable enough to suppose their consideration has by this time arrived at full maturity, still nothing is done. And what are we waiting for ? A case alike beneficial to the public and the local revenue deserves a better fate than to constantly remain at the fag end of Municipal considerations. Too much time has been wasted already in bringing out this project. It took five years for the Bench to arrive at the conclusion that street tramways are desirable, that they could be laid down on most of the thoroughfares, and that the agency and general terms on which they could be constructed and worked could really be arranged for and made good. I was in hopes some few months back, when tenders were called for, that the work would have been executed off-hand. If the new Commissioner would only identify himself with this most sensible improvement, the island will ever be indebted to him. The applicants do not ask from the Municipality any capital or any intrinsic help in the matter, but simply a right to put down rails by payment of certain revenue to the Corporation. I would suggest an early settlement of the case. Mere factious interference should no longer be allowed to stand in the way of improving the mode of wheeling ourselves from one part of the Island to another. Were there the least doubt of the vast benefits that will be derived from laying down these tramways ? Were there any fears of their failure as an "institution," as a financial speculation, as a rich municipal sugar-plum, I should hesitate to give the project such prominence as I do. My firm belief is that of the numberless speculations that have occupied public attention for the last ten years, not one will minister so directly to the comforts of every class of the community. No matter what considertion crop up for discussion, we must have street tramways. How, I would ask, are we to maintain our proud pretentions to be the Liverpool of the East without them ? At present towns of scarcely any pretentions whatever possess them, and if merely to say "the Second City of the Empire" is fast getting abreast of the times, we should have them at once. To enable those who have not given the subject the consideration it merits, I will mention a few of the most obvious advantages street tramways will give to the public. The citizen will travel as fast as he does now, more commodiously, besides much more safely and cheaper. A long-standing nuisance will be much lessened if not entirely removed ; a cheap, speedy, and safe transmission of goods to and from all points of the Island effected ; a speedy removal of "Municipal sweepings," to places appointed for their deposit. The advantages that the Railway Company will derive are simply incalculable, and importers and shippers will be freed from the vexatious delays and exorbitant terms of cart owners. The uses to which street tramways can be put are much too numerous to be stated here : only one more need be mentioned—the roads can be watered with ease and simplicity as often as need be. But we have said enough to show the necessity that exists for exchanging our present wretched style of traversing the Island for one in every way the reverse, as the Commissioner has only to decide which tender should be accepted. I trust a project so full of interest to Bombay, both socially and commercially, will not be allowed to go to sleep again. When we see how much is being done in this way by Holkar and the Nizam, we will scarcely be faithful to our trust if this year is allowed to pass without having inaugurated this cheap, safe, and commodious street traffic.

JUNIUS.

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THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(To all Uncovenanted Officers enumerated in Schedule A. of the New Civil Leave Code.)

SIR,—It is not here necessary, or advisable, to dilate upon the grounds for our united movement, (they are too familiar to all of us,) but I call upon every Uncovenanted Officer, included in the above leave schedule, to assist in forming a Committee for the purpose of procuring an amelioration in our present rules. A subscription list might be opened in Calcutta, to which, I hope and believe, every officer interested would contribute, for the purpose of covering all necessary expenses, including the placing our case before Parliament, if necessary.

The Leave Code has been improved in consideration of the great influx of Europeans to the upper grades of the Uncovenanted Services; this acknowledgment of itself is a cogent reason for our now trying to obtain an alleviation of our present grievance.

I call therefore upon all Officers included in schedule A. of the Leave Rules, to assist us in endeavouring to obtain an improvement in the Pension Rules.

I appeal to the juniors, for though their concern in the question may appear remote, it is none the less important. I appeal to the seniors, for their interest is immediate.

AN OFFICER OF FOURTEEN YEARS' SERVICE, counting but Nine!!

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUBSTITUTES IN CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "F. C. S.'s" letter of the 8th date, I beg to state that I have offered as yet no opinion whatever on the subject in dispute. I have simply stated "that if either a batsman or his substitute is out of ground either wicket can be put down, and the batsman who has a substitute running for him is 'out,' whichever end he is at," is the law as laid down by the Marylebone Cricket Club, and I have moreover cited two cases which have decided this point. This case, if still law at the present day, must rule the case as put forward by "F. C. S." in his letter of the 8th date, for there is no doubt if he did "step in" he was out of ground, and either wicket, as decided in the England and Nottinghamshire match, could be put down. I see very little difference in the case set up by "F. C. S." and the one that occurred in Poona. In the former case "F. C. S." stepped out of his ground and did not go as far as the opposite wicket which was put down, and in the latter case Major Fellows walked out of his ground and did reach the further wicket, which was also put down. There can be no possible doubt whatever, that if the ball had been thrown to the wicket keeper's end when "F. C. S." stepped out of his ground, and the wicket had been put down, that he would have been "out;" but this is not I contend, the real point in the case.

The reason why I have declined to offer my opinion on the point (although I hold my own) is because I know there are differences of opinion held on the subject by the best cricketers of the day. And even Mr. Haygarth himself, I know, thought that the decision arrived at by the Marylebone Cricket Club in the match England *vs.* Nottinghamshire, was an erroneous one. Still the case was decided then and there, and became law, and the same, as far as I am aware, has been upheld to the present day, and whatever others or I myself may think on the matter, cannot alter the law of the case.

The idea of "F. C. S." to establish in the Western Presidency a branch of the Marylebone Cricket Club is an excellent one, if the same could be carried out; but would the Marylebone Cricket Club permit us to start a branch here? This is worth finding out, and "F. C. S." would be doing a great benefit to cricket in this Presidency, if he could ascertain the fact. It would be a great advantage to have some authority to refer matters in dispute to, and an end then might at once be put to the much-vexed question as to who should or should not play in the Great (?) North *vs.* South match, that comes off annually at Poona in the rains.—Yours, &c.,

10th Jan. FRASER S. HORE.

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your paper to-day respecting the Crawford Market ought to be of great service to the English community of Bombay. The extortion of the servants is a constant source of worry to people of small incomes.

I keep my bazaar very regularly and look carefully over the items, and I have been paying much less than some of our friends, and yet on several articles named in the list, published in your paper to-day, I have been charged double, and I have been paying 4 annas a lb. for mutton and 3 annas a lb. for beef.

I have no doubt a large proportion of English ladies do neglect their bazaar and accounts generally to a great extent, but we are not all like David Copperfield's Dora, and there are those who would be only too glad to pay strict attention to prices if they could only find out what the prices are. The printed price list that can be had at the market is no help to us, for the figures are often higher than the servant's charge.

I informed my servant of your list this morning, and when he brought me yesterday's account, instead of charging 3 annas a pound for beef he has charged 14 annas for 8 lbs. I hope this statement may encourage other British matrons to bring their butlers to book, for if we were all to unite in putting down extortion, we could soon bring about a change.

I hear that servants are anxious to keep their situations now. Times being so bad, there are many out of employment, so it would be a timely season to try a change.

My purpose in addressing you is to ask whether you could publish weekly a short list of prices like the one to-day. It might encourage lackadaisical dames to bestir themselves a little. It would be a great assistance to those who are ready to help to stop this system of robbery, and it would certainly be a check on the servants.

At Matheran and up-country stations there are nerricks and the servants have to abide by them, but in Bombay there is nothing to guide us.

I have said that I find from your article that on some things my servant has been charging double, and I ought to have added that on some of the small articles as much as 200 or 300 per cent. profit, or I should say pillage, for I cannot draw any line between such doings and the taking of one's rings off one's dressing table, a bottle of wine from the sideboard, or a rupee from one's pocket. If a servant were simply commissioned to buy certain things for you with his own money, you would expect to pay something for the use of his money, but that would have to be defined. If, however, you give your own salaried servant money to buy certain things with and he spends Rs. 3½ out of your Rs. 6 and returns you only Re. 1, it surely must be as cognizable an offence as anything that the magistrates send people to the House of Correction for.

My husband suggests that some one should bring a case before our learned Senior Magistrate, and talks of doing so himself.

The curious feature in the matter is that a Roman Catholic servant is no whit better than a heathen Soortee. His religion seems to be not the least guarantee that his morals are a shade above those of the lowest Hindoo, and I often wonder how the priesthood can grant absolution for the daily robberies committed in Bombay by thousands of their co-religionists. Surely the priesthood should exert their great influence to raise the character of Roman Catholic servants above the level of unprincipled, grovelling, low natives.

To those who are making large fortunes or spending them the cheating of servants may be of no consequence, but to those who are trying to save on a small income it is truly disheartening, and if you would assist housekeepers by giving us an idea weekly of how the market prices stand, I am sure you will find many as grateful to you as

14th January. L. T.

II.

SIR,—Your article on bazaar prices in Tuesday's issue will, I fear, have no permanent effect unless you will show us a practicable way to avoid being cheated.

To go to market yourself is in 99 cases out of 100 impracticable.

To insist on provisions at the prices named is to ensure a bad dinner.

To change your butler if he will not bring good provisions at those prices will not mend matters.

For want of a better I throw out the following suggestion:—

Let some European pensioner market for us.

Let us send him daily by our coolie a list of the articles required *and the money*, and let him purchase and hand these to the coolie with a note of the prices and the change, minus say 5 per cent. commission.

If the average monthly account is Rs. 70 and twenty families only will support him, it will make a handsome addition to his pension, and we shall, I think, be gainers by fully 20 per cent.

If more than one man is required, it will be easy for the first to obtain assistance.

If this suggestion is supported, will you kindly publish the name of the man selected and the date when he will commence?

Bombay, 15th January. Q.

REFLECTIONS BY AN OLD DUCK.

THE FIRST.

I have just come back from England,
But the place is not the same,
For business it has "gone to pot"
And life's here very tame:
Where are those lakhs I read about?
Some millions of rupees!
Can't some one let me sell the lot,
And set my mind at ease?

THE SECOND.

On cotton there's a ha'penny loss
On every pound selected,
The piece-goods market's very dull,
And coffee quite neglected;
Then hides and wool are such a price
That gives me no return,
I'm "up a tree" or "down a well"
Whichever way I turn.

THE THIRD.

I view my Bank account with grief,
My funds are getting low,
And overdrafts are not allowed,
My bankers tell me so.
Then how can one make money here?
Will anyone explain,
I wish that I had staid at home
And not come back again.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

THE band of the 83rd Regiment arrived in Bombay yesterday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Last week nearly 899 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—During last year 358 inquests were held in the town and island of Bombay.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred on Tuesday in Coppersmith Lane, outside the Fort.

NEW FOUZDAR OF GUNDEVI.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has appointed a Hindoo named Sittaram as fouzdar of Gundevi.

THE PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE AT AKOLA.—Messrs. Bomanjee, Ookerjee and Co. have contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Parsee Fire Temple at Akola.

THE WEATHER AT AKOLA.—A correspondent from Akola states that there was severe cold at Akola last week, and that fever was prevalent throughout the district.

THE AKOLA DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—Colonel S. C. A. Spankie has been appointed first-class officiating Deputy Commissioner at Akola, in room of Colonel J. T. Bushby, proceeded to England.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Acting Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a contribution of ten rupees from Mr. Edward Moulton, to the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Maratha named Yessoo Gopal, a labourer, whilst at work at Bapty Brothers' Flour Mills, got both his hands seriously jammed in the machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—A Mussulman named Cassum Abdoola, who has been several times in jail before, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wool belonging to one Jetha Vurria.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo named Rama, who was run over by a Municipal cart on the Duncan Road on Tuesday. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee committed one Ballajee Shreedhur for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of currency notes and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,053, belonging to one Khundoo Vithul.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—The short causes heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Tuesday, were by an error of the printer published in yesterday's paper as tried before the former learned judge. The last nine of them, commencing with Violabaee, widow, v. Raghunath Luxmonjee and others, were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Narayen Dewjee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of enticing away one Bhimee, woman, wife of a man named Sybhoo Nursoo, and with theft of certain ornaments, valued at about Rs. 100.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—E. G. Reynolds, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand by the new Town Band:—

March		
Selection	Rigoletti	Verdi.
Quadrille	Bonifacio	Fallero.
Air	Fleur du Bois	Blanche.
Valse	Brillian e	C. Brietz.
Galop		Boosey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Laljee Rowjee, a suspicious character, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of wool, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that on Tuesday evening a policeman observed prisoner abstract the wool from a cart passing by the Jail Road. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, two Mahomedans named Shaik Hubee Abdool Cadur and Shaik Lalchund Fakeerchund, old offenders, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Smith, of the G. I. P. Railway, with having in their possession four photographs, two books of drawings, one hunting whip, &c., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ACTION FOR MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called on for hearing, in which Mr. W. G. Pedder, Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for and on behalf of the Justices of the Peace, sued Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, to recover Rs. 860-15-5, amount of rates and taxes for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871. Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Municipality; Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the defendant. The debt was admitted, and a verdict was entered for the amount claimed and costs to be paid by instalments of Rs. 150 a month.

SELLING BRANDY TO SOLDIERS.—Chinish wullud Tangow (an old offender) was apprehended by the camp police in the act of supplying brandy to some of the soldiers of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment. The accused was found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the full power cantonment magistrate, under sec. 21 of Act III. of 1867, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Of late there are general complaints of soldiers getting brandy in the bazaar, and consequently the police as well as the Government preventive police are on the alert. It has not been traced where the Madrasee got the brandy from.—*Poona Observer*.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall. Mr. John Connon, Chairman of the Bench, presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Connon,—"That the mutton butchers be informed that their petition for the removal of the slaughter houses from Bandora cannot be complied with."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Captain Robinson,—"That the Soortees be informed their petitions cannot be complied with, but that arrangements will be made for enlarging the present burial ground at Worlee."

Proposed by Dr. Lumsdaine, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to propose and submit for the sanction of the Bench a scheme for the immediate diminishing of the nuisance complained of at Sonepore."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Commissioner be requested to prepare a report showing the financial aspect of Major Tulloch's project for the water supply and drainage of Bombay, with his own proposals on the subject."

Proposed by Mr. H. P. LeMesseurier, and seconded by Col. Ballard, R.E.—"That the tender of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. having met with the general approval of the Bench, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to consider the details with that firm and to have prepared an agreement based on the tenders now submitted for the final sanction of the Bench."—Carried.

HIGH COURT.—16TH JANUARY.

[Appeals before the Hon. the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

167-72—Garud—Kamaljabai Saheb N. &c., v. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narsy V. Hurrychund.

947-68—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopall Punsookdass v. Puwall Panachund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—(settled out of court.)

SPECIAL CASE FROM SMALL CAUSE COURT.

747-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—W. A. Graham & Co. v. Hill, Master of s. s. Olaf—Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. DamodhurPandoorung—Dallas and Lynch (part heard).

337-71—A. Framjee—Thucker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jumal —Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

CHAMBERS MATTER.

447-72—Thacker and Chalk—Nanabhoy Sorabjee Governor v. Soorupchund Domersey Suggun—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

437-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy and others—Prescot and Winter.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

451-72—P. Dinshaw—Janardhun Gopall v. John de Cruz—In Person.

LONG CAUSES.

745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government. Mrs. Hough—claimant.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER BOGARRY, 55 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, 13th January, with 104 deck passengers.

THE SHIP TIM WHIFFLER, 1,132 tons, Captain Cotter, arrived yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 1,540 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Volkart Brothers.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour from Kutch (11th January) on the 14th instant with a general cargo and 79 deck passengers.

THE SHIP NYDIA, 833 tons, Captain Harwood, which arrived on the 14th instant from Liverpool, brought a cargo of 1,153 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

THE S.S. BERAR, 761 tons, Captain G. Gore, which arrived on the 14th instant from London (November 26) via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of railway stores, and some packages of stores belonging to Government. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain J. M. Rogers, which arrived on the 14th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—1,859 bags sugar, 129 tubs sugarcandy, 803 packages tea, 127 boxes glass bangles, 818 cases camphor, 219 cases silk, 28 cases silk piece-goods, 9 cases white copper, 55 bags lac, 20 bales piece-goods, 200 cases preserves, 150 cases cassia, 20 boxes cotton, 6 boxes glassware, 11 cases false pearls, 4 tubs dry fruits, 1 box fans, 11 boxes China roots, 1 writing desk, 6 bales paper, 99 cases paper umbrellas, 24 cases cotton umbrellas, 5 cases silk umbrellas, 3 boxes Chinaware, 12 boxes old brass sacks, 52 rolls mattings, 6 nos. trunks, 6 cases aniseed, 1 case drum, 106 bags copper cash, 15 bags brass leaves, 1 box sweetmeats, 3 cases old books, 1 basket fowls, 2 boxes sundries, and two cases wearing apparel. From Singapore—150 slabs tin, 300 bags sago, 20 bags China roots, 2,370 bundles rattans, 100 baskets dammer, 154 packages tea, 3,827 pieces sopan wood, 246 cases benjamin, 25 boxes nutmegs, 5 cases mace, 1 box preserves, 350 bags rice, 1 bundle linen, 80 pieces E. teeth, 11 bales silk, 5 bundles specie, 96 bags tapioca, 100 bags alum, and 240 bags gambiers. From Calcutta—15 packages piece-goods, 20 coils and 154 bundles ropes, and 12 packages and 5 bags pepper. From Madras—12 bales twist.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	Height. FT. IN.
1 3 m	5 8	Thursday 16	7 9 m	3 0
0 48 a	3 2		6 57 a	5 7
1 31 m	5 6	Friday 17	7 41 m	3 2
1 23 a	3 2		7 30 a	5 1
2 2 m	5 2	Saturday 18	8 17 m	3 4
2 5 a	2 11		8 6 a	4 4
2 35 m	4 9	Sunday 19	8 55 m	3 3
2 46 a	2 6		8 43 a	3 6
3 9 m	4 2	Monday 20	9 34 m	3 4
3 34 a	2 2		9 27 a	2 6
3 45 m	3 9	Tuesday 21	10 17 a	3 7
4 30 a	2 1		10 17 m	1 9
4 23 m	3 3	Wednesday ... 22	11 7 m	3 10
5 39 a	2 3		11 26 a	1 2

Moon—Last Quarter, 22nd, 1h. 20 m., A.M.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the report which Mr. Taylor read at the Convocation on Tuesday afternoon:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 16th January 1872.

The report states the principal results of the University examinations, the endowments to the University, and the more important changes and academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this examination, held in November last, 872 candidates were examined, of whom 378 passed the examination.

The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools:—

Elphinstone High School	42
Poona High School	25
Rutnagherry High School	24
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	21
Rajaram High School, Kolapore	18
Surat High School	17
Baba Gokalay's School, Poona	16
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	13
Bombay Proprietary School	11
Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay	11
Natu's English School, Poona	11
Dhoolia High School	10
Ahmedabad High School	8
Kattywar High School	8
Poona Mission Institution	8
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	8
Ahmedabad Mission School	8
Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla	7
Nariad High School	7
Nassick High School	6
Bishop's High School, Poona	5
Kurrachee High School	5
Hyderabad High School	4
Bombay High School	4
Bombay Private English School	4
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	3
Broach High School	3
Dharwar High School	3
Akola High School	3
Robert Money Institution	2
Ahmednuggur High School	2
Sattara High School	2
Surat Mission School	2
Belgaum Mission School	2
Sharanpore High School	2
Indore English School	2
Fort High School	2
Poona Civil Engineering College	1
Bombay Education Society's High School	1
Diocesan High School, Bombay	1
Sholapore English School	1
Sawuntwadi English School	1
Bhownuggur High School	1
Gandevi High School	1
Poona Native Institution	1
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	1
Kurrachee European and Indo-European Institution	1
Kurrachee Mission School, and the remaining	1
Private Tuition	39
	378

Of these 80 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 39 in Latin, 1 in Hebrew, 1 in Arabic, 5 in Portuguese, 103 in Marathi, 128 in Gujerathi, 11 in Canarese, 2 in Hindustani, 4 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi; 262 candidates were Hindus, 72 Parsis, 2 Muhamadans, 20 Portuguese, 9 Europeans, 8 Indo-Europeans, 4 Sindhis, and 1 a Jew.

First Examination in Arts.—There were 91 candidates, of whom 24 passed the examination. Of these 12 were from Elphinstone College and 12 from Deccan College,—21 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 1 a European. Of the 24 candidates, 16 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, and 1 Persian. In special subjects of the examination 19 were examined in Butler's Sermons and 5 in Analytical Geometry.

Examination for the degree of B.A.—49 candidates were examined, of whom 22 passed, one was placed in the first class and the remaining 21 in the second class; 15 being Hindus, 5 Parsis, 1 a European, and 1 a Portuguese. Of the 22 candidates, 9 were from Elphinstone College, 10 from Deccan College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. 14 selected Sanskrit as their second language and 8 Latin. Of selected subjects 9 passed in History, 15 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 19 in Political Economy, 5 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, 10 in Analytical Geometry, 4 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 in Chemical Physics, and 1 in Inorganic Chemistry.

Examination for the degree of M.A. in languages.—There were 5 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination in the second class; 2 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a European; 2 were from Elphinstone College and 2 from Deccan College. 1 selected Sanskrit as his second language and 3 Latin.

Examination for the degree of M.A., in Natural Sciences.—An examination in this branch of study for the M.A. degree was held this year for the first time. There was only 1 candidate and he passed the examination in the second class. He was a Hindu, and came from Elphinstone College.

Examination for the degree of LL.B.—There were 6 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 1 passed the examination in the second division; he was a Parsi.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 24 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 15 passed the examination; 3 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 2 Mahomedans, and 3 Portuguese. One was placed in the first division, and the rest in the second division.

Examination for the degree of L.M.—There were 4 candidates from Grant Medical College; they all passed the examination, 1 in the first class, and 3 in the second class; 2 being Hindus, and 2 Parsis.

Examination for the degree of M.D.—This examination was held for the first time this year. There was only one candidate—a Hindu—from Grant Medical College, who failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 20 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 15 passed the examination; 10 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 2 Europeans, and 1 a Sindhi; 5 were placed in the first division, and 10 in the second division.

Examination for the degree of L. C. E.—There were 9 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 4 passed the examination, 2 in the first class, and 2 in the second class; 3 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

"The Munguldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship."—Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtare, L.M., M.D., upon whom the fellowship was conferred last year, having passed a successful examination for a commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, has lately returned and resigned the fellowship. The vacancy will soon be announced for competition.

"The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal."—The subject announced for the essay for this medal last year was "The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India;" but no essays were sent in.

"The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship."—There was only one competitor, Kashinath Balvant Pendse, B.A., of Elphinstone College, to whom the scholarship was awarded.

"The Homejee Cursetjee Prize."—Four competitive poems on the subject of the "Suez Canal" were sent in, but none of them having been found worthy of the prize, it was not awarded.

"The Jugannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships."—The two scholarships, one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs 20 a month, were respectively awarded to Dhondu Hari Agase of Rutnagherry High School, and Lakshuman Janardan Joshi of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

"The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, was awarded to Daniel Hogan of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

"The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship."—The Syndicate have the pleasure to report that this scholarship, which had hitherto remained unawarded since its foundation, was this year awarded to Abraham Jacob David of Bombay Scottish High School, Fort, for having passed the Matriculation examination with proficiency in the Hebrew language. The value of this scholarship is Rs. 250 per annum, and tenable for two years.

"The James Berkeley Gold Medal," of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, has also been awarded this year, for the first time, to Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., of Poona Civil Engineering College, he having obtained the highest number of marks in the examination for the degree of L. C. E., and having been also specially recommended by the examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawings.

"The Ellis Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, which was assigned by the Syndicate this year to the "Sindhi" language, was awarded to Mirza Kalichkhan Fraidunbeg of Hydrabad High School.

"The Ellis Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem, was awarded to Thomas Duncan of St. Xavier's College, for having passed the best examination in English at the B.A. examination.

"The Arnould Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 22 per mensem, was awarded to Barzorji Modi, M.A., of Government Law School, for having passed the LL.B. examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession."

"The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship," of the value of Rs 400 per annum and tenable for two years, was awarded to Thomas Duncan of St. Xavier's College, for having passed with the highest number of marks in the first class at the B.A. Examination.

"The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Faizullabhai Lukmanji Mulla, of Surat High School, for having passed the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

REGULATIONS.

During the year under review Regulations for the Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize, Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships, and a thorough revision of the course of studies for the examinations in Civil Engineering, were made by the Senate, and approved of by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

ENDOWMENTS.

"The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships."—The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January last, to found scholarships to be called "The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such students, to other native students who may be qualified for the same. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the University.

The Registrar made the declaration of the degrees as follows: I hereby declare the following degrees this day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Narayan Vinayak Date, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B. A, Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Balaji Bapuji Sane, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Manikji Hormusji Vajifdar, Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Grant Medical College.
Mahadev Yashvant Paranjapye, Grant Medical College.
Trimbak Sakharam Shirvalkar, Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Thomas Duncan, St. Xavier's College.

Second Class.

Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, Elphinstone College.
Mervanji Mancherji Cama, Elphinstone College.
Framji Navroji Dadi Barjorna, Elphinstone College.
Thomas Antonio DeMonte, St. Xavier's College.
Damodar Govind Gharpure, Deccan College.
Ramchandra Vishnu Gokhale, Elphinstone College.
Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Bejanji Manikjee Jambusaria, Elphinstone College.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, Deccan College.
Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi, Elphinstone College.
Vithal Bapuji Karmarkar, Elphinstone College.
Jehangier Kaikhosru Khambata, Elphinstone College.
Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Elphinstone College.
Sakharam Ramchandra Kirloskar, Deccan College.
Vishnu Keshav Kunte, Deccan College.
Keshav Vishvanath Patvardhan, Elphinstone College.
Vinayak Mahadev Pandit, Deccan College.
Shankar Moro Ranade, Deccan College.
Govind Gangadhar Sane, Deccan College.
Kashinath Narayan Sane, Deccan College.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Deccan College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A, Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Kashinath Balvant Pendse, Elphinstone College.
Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, Elphinstone College.

HINTS TO PEDESTRIANS.—A Mr. Kendall, who recently walked from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, a distance (including a tramp over two or three counties of California) of about 1,100 miles, has made, in answer to inquiries, some statements for the benefit of other pedestrians on tours. Having often to walk through three or four inches of dust, he found it very convenient to wear high top boots, with the "pants" tucked inside the boots. He also wore an insole, which he considers saved the feet from much irritation and blistering, taking off much of the friction which would otherwise have affected the foot; the removal of the insoles when the feet got much swollen, gave great relief. "Spurts," or rapid walking, he considers very exhausting; and the longest march he made without a halt was 16 miles, and "if he had then continued walking the balance of the day, it would have cost him a great effort to accomplish little." In ascending mountains he endeavoured to avoid getting into a "pud," or perspiration, more than when moderately walking on the level. He bathed feet, hands, and head very often when water was found. He was not alone. He says:—"The Graham crackers upon which we principally existed, were baked hard and dry like sea biscuit, and we found it necessary to moisten and soften them before eating, and we resorted to the use of boiling hot water, breaking the crackers into it, and allowing them to absorb all the water they would. The hot water seemed so grateful to us that we soon fell into the way of taking it freely, and were often astonished at the quantity we consumed. Its use did away with much of our thirst while walking, and was beneficent in all of its effects. I venture the assertion that there is a virtue in the use of hot water where great exertion is to be endured. That is not generally understood. By hot water I mean water that has been made to boil and then taken as hot as it can be borne; tepid water is unpalatable." The party carried sun umbrellas, and their estimate was that they could perform one-fourth more with than without them when the temperature was above 90o. Mr. Kendall suffered most from heat on the mountains; on these, with no air astir and the temperature at 95° to 98° "he could feel all there was of the sun," but he was never without a breeze in the large valleys. In making these statements he desires to be understood not as laying down ascertained laws, but stating his own impressions and experience.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations only met at noon in the Durbar Room.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable the Acting Advocate-General.
The Honourable Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Honourable J. A. Forbes.
The Honourable Narayan Vasudevjee.
The Honourable J. K. Bythell.

THE PORT TRUST BILL.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he had been mistaken in stating the other day that the total traffic of the port for the year amounted to 100,000 tons. The total of imports and exports really was 1,631,236 tons, of which 945,492 passed over the Elphinstone property.

His Excellency the President—On referring to one of the sections which we passed the other day—I mean the 8th section—I find that among the lands and properties which it is proposed to vest in the Trustees for the purposes of this Act are the several bunders, lands, and buildings specified in Schedule C. On referring to that schedule I find that it includes the Customs Bonded Warehouse. There are other sections also in this bill which appear to vest in the Trustees of the port for the time being the actual control and management of the Custom House and Bonded Warehouse. Now, I want to know whether the select committee on this bill had their attention called to the fact that at present the Customs Bonded Warehouses are strictly and entirely the property of the Customs' authorities, and that there are no less than forty-six sections in the Consolidated Customs Act defining their responsibility for the warehousing of goods and giving them entire control over the Bonded Warehouses. To me, it seems that this local Legislature does not possess the power of repealing or modifying sections or liabilities created by an Act of the Imperial Legislature. I am aware that the bill before us has obtained the consent of the Governor-General for its introduction, but I am not aware that his attention has been drawn any more than mine has to the change that would be effected if this bill were passed as it is. It seems doubtful whether the Governor-General can give power to a local Legislature to repeal or alter an Act of the Imperial Legislature, and whether such repeal or alterations should not proceed from himself. These, however, are legal questions; and putting them aside for a moment and coming to the question of expediency, I would say that I for one will feel exceedingly unwilling, unless the strongest reasons are given to me, to transfer the power now exercised by Customs to the Port Trustees, who, as you are aware, are to consist largely of gentlemen connected with the trade of Bombay—and which powers involve the control of a large portion of our revenues. We know that questions are constantly arising as to the control and management—I mean repacking, reshipping and the like of goods in the Bonded Warehouse,—and these are matters which involve questions of revenue which are now entirely in the hands of the Customs' officers. I certainly think it would be undesirable to make over any part of the power of collecting Customs revenues or the control of the Custom House to this body of Trustees. As I understand the bill, the officers of Customs would have no real control over their own public warehouse or over new warehouses if these were established—everything would be in the hands of the Port Trustees.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—There is some provision made for control by the Customs' authorities.

His Excellency the President—But how can they possess that if these Trustees are to be vested with the Customs Bonded Warehouses, and are to appoint officers? We know that a large proportion of the trade of Bombay passes through the Customs Bonded Warehouse, but the great object of the Trustees will be simply to secure for the Trust the revenues arising from these warehouses, and there is no reason why these revenues should be collected by the Customs' authorities and handed over to the Trust. The control of the trade will by this means still remain in the hands of the Customs' authorities.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—But I submit that the control of the trade should not rest in anybody's hands. Under the Customs Act licences may be granted at any time to any person to establish a bonded warehouse, and so far as the control of the Customs' revenue is concerned, of course that will still be under the control of the chief officer of Customs.

His Excellency the President—But I maintain it would be quite impossible for the chief officer of Customs to exercise control over a body such as this Port Trust will be, and I think that the collection of the revenues accruing to the Port Trust for the purposes of this Act could just as easily be carried on by the Customs' officers as by the Port Trustees.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The system of private warehouses is common in almost every British seaport, and in Liverpool it is carried on to a great extent. The rule is that two locks are put upon each bonded warehouse—one in charge of the owner, and the other in charge of an official of the Custom House called a locker, I think.

His Excellency the President—But you are giving me no reason for imposing upon the Trustees duties which strictly belong to Customs' authorities.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—This provision, along with others in the bill, has already received sanction from the Government of India.

His Excellency the President—It is possible, however, that this particular point was not brought to the notice of the Governor-General.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—As to the legal question, I find that the authority of this Council is very clearly defined in the 42nd and 43rd sections of the Indian Councils Act, 24th and 25th Vic., chap. 67, and the conclusion I come to is that it would not be competent for this Council to take into consideration any question affecting the Consolidated Customs Act without the sanction of the Governor-General being previously obtained; but that, as this sanction has been obtained, therefore we are not prevented from discussing matters which will affect the provisions of that Act.

His Excellency the President—As regards the other branch of my objections I have not heard any argument in support of the necessity—I use the word "necessity" particularly—for transferring the control of that great portion of the trade of Bombay which passes through the Custom House from the Customs' authorities to the Port Trustees.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The bill does not transfer control from the Customs' authorities; it merely vests the Customs' warehouses in the Trustees.

His Excellency the President—And provides for the appointment of officers.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—But only officers for Trust purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I should like to ask the hon. mover whether this proposal to transfer what is now a public bonded warehouse, which is under the charge of the Customs Department, to the new Corporation that is to be created by this bill, has deen duly considered in the Executive Council, and whether the officials in the Customs Department have been in any way consulted on the subject. For myself I may say I was not aware that any agreement of the kind had been proposed until my attention was drawn to the clause this forenoon.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy was understood to say that he could not answer this question positively.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Has the head of the Customs Department beeen consulted?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I cannot tell.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Was the matter considered by the select committee? Of course the Trust may create private warehouses hereafter, but has it, after due deliberation, been settled that the present public warehouse is to be handed over this Trust?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The select committee have gone through the bill, leaving it as we have found it, and we know that the Government of India as well as this Government have to a certain extent been cognisant of the proposed arrangement.

His Excellency the President—As I understand the matter, this bill has been assented to by the Government of India with the view of settling the financial difficulties in connection with the port of Bombay, and with that view they are willing to concede all that lies in their power to place the proposed Trust in a solvent condition. I have no doubt that when it was suggested to them that the Bonded Warehouse should be transferred to the Port Trust, they simply said, "Very well, do so," but that they deliberately intended to give the Trustees control over the Customs' authorities I very much doubt. As it is, my own opinion upon the matter is so strong, that I would prefer to see the subject placed particularly before the Government of India, and I certainly would suggest to them that the control should still remain in the hands of Government.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—A serious part of the matter is this, that the capital value of the Bonded Warehouses has been calculated in the property to be made over to the Trust by Government.

His Excellency the President—Well, estimate the value of the rents and the annual income at so much capital. It is merely a matter of calculation.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The bill as it stands has been before the Government of India for a long time; so that they must have been aware of the arrangement, and, I must say, that the objections which have been raised to-day have taken me by surprise. I cannot conceive how there can be any bonded warehouse, private or public, not under the control of the Customs' authorities.

His Excellency the President—I still have heard no reason for the transfer, and I am still doubtful of the necessity for the change. I maintain that the great bonded warehouse of the place, the Government warehouse, which brings revenue to the Customs, should be under the control of officers immediately answerable to Government, and up to this moment, with all respect for the hon. mover, I have not heard a syllable about the need for the transfer of control.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The difficulty is as regards the capital to be debited.

His Excellency the President—That is to say, you wish the Trust to be in the possession of property estimated at a certain value?

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Precisely.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I have not had time yet to look carefully through the Consolidated Customs Act, but I am inclined to think that the control of the chief officer of Customs over this warehouse, as a private warehouse, would remain just the same. I cannot see any distinction as to control between a Government bonded warehouse or a private warehouse, and I do not think that any alteration of the status of a warehouse would affect its liability to be controlled by the chief officer of Customs.

His Excellency the President—That is very true, but you must have seen enough of the business of life to be aware that it is a very different thing for a Collector of Customs to carry on a contention against an individual owner of a warehouse as compared with carrying it on against a set of gentlemen such as these Trust will be—gentlemen representing, for the most part, the trade of the port. These Trustees might make alterations which the Customs' officers, acting for the interests of Government, might object to; but if they persisted, these officers would have to contend against the whole weight of this new Board.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—In the 29th section of this Bill I notice that among the works to be carried out and constructed by the Trustees are tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines, and other appliances for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped or otherwise. This, I understand, would include not only the present bonded warehouses, but also others which may be constructed. This Act cannot in any way repeal the Consolidated Customs Act, but if the Trustees are to have an establishment of their own to carry out the purposes of this Act, that would bring the Port Trust into conflict with the chief Customs authority under the Customs Act of 1863, because by that Act, although no distinction is made between private and public warehouses, yet the 17th section provides that persons may deposit their goods in any private or public warehouses, and any building which is used as a bonded warehouse shall be under the lock and key of some person appointed by the chief officer of Customs of the port or place in which such bonded warehouse may be situated. Therefore if the Port Trustees are to appoint officers to look after the provisions of this Act, the Customs' authorities must act under the same law, and there will be a conflict of authority.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—There can scarcely be any conflict, because on bonded warehouses there are always two locks, of which the keys are kept, one by the owner of the warehouse and the other by the Custom House Officer.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—There would be this further difficulty under the Customs Act, that the Chief Customs' authority is to determine in what divisions of these warehouses goods shall be stowed, what sort of goods shall be received, and in what manner they shall be arranged.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Under this Act he would still exercise these powers.

The Hon. the Advocate-General.—But would it not be better to express this?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—If you look at the 95th section, you will see that it is provided that the provisions of this Act shall not interfere with the rights of the Government to collect Customs duties at all or any of the Bunders mentioned in schedule C., and I think that this arrangement would cover the case of bonded warehouses.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I do not think so. With regard to what your Excellency has said, I fully assent to your views of the importance of the question you have raised, and the necessity that it should not be settled without very careful consideration. It appears to me, however, that we might now go on with the bill, and by to-morrow we may find out exactly how matters stand, and be able to make subsequently such alterations in the schedule as we may deem necessary.

His Excellency the President—I have a word or two to say regarding what fell from the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, to the effect that the bill and its provisions have been a very long time before the local Government and the Government of India, and that he is taken by surprise because objections have been raised now. Possibly the bill has been before the local Government for a long time, but I am not to blame for that. The bill was prepared before I came out to India, and others than me embodied in it its present provisions. So far as I am concerned, I may now say that I for one never heard such a proposal started as that the bonded warehouses and the control of bonded goods should pass from the Customs into the hands of the Port Trustees, and I can say that such a proposal never came before me in any shape. How the matter did come to my notice was somewhat accidental. A private gentleman called upon me the other day in regard to some business, and in a conversation which we had the whole thing came before me clearly. This is the first opportunity I have had since of speaking on the subject, and I now take the opportunity of saying that I think the proposed transfer very unnecessary and very objectionable. So far as I am concerned, that is a true explanation of my knowledge of this affair.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wasoodew—In schedule G. the statement of capital account of Port Trust referred to in section 48, there are only two items of warehouses mentioned, and one of them, the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, is a private property, under the management of Messrs. Nicol and Company for several years.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I have already stated that one of the main objects of the framers of the bill was to get the value of the buildings into the statement of the capital of the Trust.

His Excellency the President—That is to say, you wish to show the Government of India and the public that the Trust have certain capital. Then supposing you state that the income to be derived from the Apollo Bonded Warehouse when capitalised is worth Rs. 5,50,000, the thing is done, and in the dealing with the Government of India you have just to estimate the fees at so many years' purchase.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I am not prepared to go *de novo* into the whole circumstances again, and I think that when this matter has been before Government for the last three years, it might have been expected that very little needed to be explained now.

His Excellency the President—You must remember that the long correspondence which you say has been going on for the last three years has been nothing but a prolonged controversy respecting the terms of payment, and that that controversy went on until at last the Government of India made those concessions which enabled this bill to be prepared.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—In that correspondence the whole question of bonded warehouses was discussed, and it will be seen from it how the question arose with the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—Before this subject is disposed of, I should like to say one or two words upon it. I think there is one point which has been rather overlooked in this discussion, but to which the mercantile community perhaps attach more importance than they do to any other point which has been discussed—that is, the great benefit that was expected from the future Port Trust in the shape of increased facilities for the operations of trade and commerce. I think that one of the departments in which these facilities might be principally looked for would be in bringing goods into these bonded warehouses and arranging for their disposal and altogether placing them more for the convenience of the merchants to whom they belong. I think that if the bonded warehouses were not handed over to the Port Trust, the result would be that other bonded warehouses would be constructed in which, perhaps, greater facilities would be afforded than are given in the present Customs Bonded Warehouses.

His Excellency the Governor—Does the honourable member mean that if in consequence of our mismanagement to these warehouses the other warehouse owners would come up to the Collector of Customs and ask him to place their warehouses in a better position than his own? If they were to do so I cannot conceive that any Collector of Customs would do anything that would place his own warehouses in a position in which it could not compete with other warehouses. So far from this being the case I think it would be the business of the Collector of Customs to take precautions against any such contingency.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I think the arrangements that would prove most beneficial to the trade would be those made by the two departments conjointly—that is, by an amicable arrangement between the Custom House Department and the Port Trust.

Some desultory conversation ensued, and then His Excellency the President intimated that perhaps it would be advisable for the Council to adopt the Hon. Mr. Tucker's suggestion and postpone consideration of this matter.

The Council then proceeded to consider section 23, in which they made no alteration.

Section 24 was altered by the omission of the word "salaried" in line 14, and by the transfer of the words "by the trustees at a meeting" in lines 26 and 27 to the end of the section.

In reference to section 25, the Hon. Mr. Scoble questioned whether it was right to give so much power to the chairman. The section was passed without alteration.

Sections 26 and 27 were passed without alteration.

In line 17 of Section 28 the words "as such" were transferred from the end of the line to between the word "servant" and the word "or."

Section 29, referring to the general nature of the works under the Act, was then considered.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said he observed this section gave power to construct docks, and he wished to know how this would coincide with what fell from the hon. mover at the last meeting of the Council, for he thought Col. Kennedy proposed that these powers should be conferred by a separate Act.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy said this was a general power to apply any money the Trust might have, but that the raising of money by loan for such a purpose would be the subject of another Act.

H. E. the Governor—The Trust cannot undertake any works which are to cost more than Rs. 25,000 without the sanction of Government.

Clauses 1 and 2 of this section were passed as they stood, but clause 3 was so altered as to read—"laying down moorings, and the erection of cranes, scales, and all means and appliances necessary for berthing, loading, and unloading vessels."

Referring to the 4th clause, the Hon. Mr. Tucker pointed out that as the section was worded it would give power to reclaim or construct works upon any part of the foreshore which the Trust thought necessary for the purposes of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Yes, and the Trustees might, if they acted on this authority, be taken up for trespass.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the Muni[illegible] other private persons may have acquired [illegible] portions of the foreshore and that no reserva[illegible] to have been made of these rights. Is it in[illegible] the Trust should have a right to work upon [illegible] foreshore or only upon the part to which they [illegible] right by this bill.

The Hon. Mr Scoble—It can, I imagine, on[illegible] portion vested in the Trustees under this Act, o[illegible] after acquired by them.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—That should be th[illegible] I think.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—This bill is wor[illegible] the same as the Calcutta Act, and there is [illegible] pality there and private owners also. The ob[illegible] section was to give the Trust the right [illegible] reclamations without obtaining formal grants [illegible]

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I do not think that is [illegible]

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—The Trustees will [illegible] have acquired more than half of the entire [illegible] and the question is whether they should be [illegible] deal absolutely with the portions possessed by Government or other persons without acquiring the land in some legitimate manner.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I don't think this section gives them any such power.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—This section, according to the wording, gives the Trust the right to say, "This part of the foreshore is necessary for the execution of works under this Act, and we are entitled to it."

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Yes, but there is a process necessary to obtain it.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said he thought the wording of the section would give the Trust absolute power, and that it required attention.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy said that if Government gave the Trust the right it was quite competent for them to do so.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble then proposed that the section should read thus—

"Reclaiming, excavating, enclosing, and raising any part of the foreshore of the Port of Bombay vested in the Trustees by this Act, or which hereafter may be acquired by them, and which reclamation, excavation, enclosure, or raising may be necessary for the execution of the works authorised by this Act, or otherwise for the purposes of this Act."

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that this Act was the same as that of Calcutta, but he had no objection to the hon. member's proposal.

The motion was agreed to.

Clause 5 was amended by the words "as aforesaid" being tacked on at the end.

Referring to clause 6, the Hon. Mr. Scoble asked what works would be necessary outside the harbour.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said this clause only gave the Trust a general power to construct any work which they thought necessary, with the sanction of Government previously obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker pointed out that there was no special provision for the permission of Government being necessary for any work outside the harbour.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—They can do nothing which will cost more than Rs. 25,000 without first getting the permission of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that for works outside the harbour even this should not be allowed, and that in such a case the express sanction of Government should be made necessary in every instance.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he had no objection to that being provided.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker asked if the Act contained any provision for the providing of pilot boats and maintenance of pilots.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—As the Conservators of the Port the Trustees would have the power to construct pilot boats.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—Where are the Trust expressly called "Conservators of the Port?"

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that was further on.

Mr. Nugent, Secretary to the Council mentioned section 78.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—Yes, there they have the power to appoint pilots, but if the Trust are to have power to make pilot boats and construct beacons and lighthouses they had better have it distinctly and not merely by implication.

The Hon. Mr Scoble afterwards added—Suppose you had a storm and the lighthouse were swept away——

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—The Port Trust would not require to rebuild it. It would be an imperial work.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—Supposing that you wanted beacons erected in the harbour?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Then that would be for the Trust to do, but lighthouses are imperial works.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble said it looked to him as if the Trust had the power to make rules, but had not the power to make the things the rules were required for. He thought it might be advisable to introduce a section for the provision of beacons or pilot vessels.

The. Hon. Colonel Kennedy—All the duties conferred on the Conservator of the Port are conferred on the Trust. He had no objection to such a clause being added if it were thought necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble—Perhaps it will be convenient to let it stand over and if necessary bring up an amendment on the third reading.

This course was agreed to; and then on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker the words "with the sanction of Government expressly obtained," were inserted in the first line after the words "The construction."

The clause and the entire section were then passed as amended.

Sections 30 and 31 were agreed to and stand part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell objected to the large powers given to Government by section 32, which laid down the conditions upon which the Trustees were to provide land required for public purposes.

A long discussion ensued, in which the general feeling of the Council seemed to be against Government having the power to step in at any time and resume land which might be being very profitably utilized by the Trust, and finally,

The Hon. Mr. Forbes proposed the omission of the whole clause, and the substitution of the following one, which had been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce:—

"XXXII. The Trustees shall be bound to provide from the land in their possession any land which the Government shall declare to be required for a public purpose, *and the Government may order proceedings to be taken for obtaining possession of the same for Government and for determining the compensation to be paid to the Trustees according to any law in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.*"

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy prophesied that if this new section were agreed to it would be fatal to the whole bill, but the Council were apparently determined to risk the prospects of the danger to the measure and adopted the Chamber of Commerce's section by a majority of 8 to 2. The minority were the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy.

Sections 33, 34 and 35 were agreed to and stand part of bill.

Section 36 was considerably amended on the motion of the Hon. the Advocate General. After "of" in line 5, "and in the manner provided by" was inserted; and the following proviso was added:—"Provided that no composition or compromise in any wise involving the payment or receipt by the trustees of a sum greater than ten thousand rupees shall be valid without the assent in writing of the local Government."

The section was then agreed to and stands part of the bill.

In section 37 the word "salaried" were omitted, an the section stands part of the bill.

Section 38 was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 39 was amended as follows:—in lines 7 and 8 these words were deleted—"estimated cost of any works or arrangements," and these words substituted, "acquisition of any immoveable property or of any works, plant, vessels, or appliances, the purchase of which may be;" and in line 9, these words were inserted between "and" and "as"—"in such manner."

Considerable discussion took place upon the meaning of the word "arrangements," which the Hon. Colonel Kennedy interpreted to mean, among other things, all plant required by the Trustees.

Verbal alterations were made on subsequent sections, and after the 44th section was passed,

The Council adjourned at half-past five o'clock. They will meet again this day at noon.

GARIBALDI ON GERMAN POLICY.—Garibaldi has written the following letter:—"Caprera, Décembre 3, 1872. Mon cher ami,—Bien qu'ennemi de la guerre, j'ai du y prendre part en 1870, à cause de ces douloureuses conditions de la société moderne, qu'on peut dire divisée en deux classes—oppresseurs et opprimés. Lorsque, en 1870, je mi rangeais sous le drapeau Républicain de la France j'obéissais à mes sentiments démocratiques, mais avec la douleur dans l'âme, devant combattre contre le noble peuple Allemand. Nous admirons le progrès sublime de l'Allemagne dans la voie de la verité et dans sa glorieuse lutte contre l'idée du jésuitisme, et nous devons réellement déclarer protectrice de l'émancipation de l'humanité cette nation qui frappe au cœur le monstre des ténèbres pendant que, d'un autre côté, nous sommes obligés de reconnaitre que le Gouvernement Italien cherche à nous faire retomber aux beaux temps de la Sainte Inquisition. Dans la marche du progrès, vous vous trouverez toujours à côté de votre, GARIBALDI."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

[illegible] Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of [illegible] yesterday.

RE MAHOMED SYED PURKAR.

[illegible] Cursetjee, on behalf of the insolvent, ap[illegible] interim order and for leave to amend the [illegible] The application was granted.

RE NAVALCHUND OODYCHUND.

[illegible] for the insolvent, said there was no op[illegible] and applied for his discharge. The liabilities [illegible] insolvent, a pearl merchant, amounted to [illegible]; the good assets to Rs. 2,133; and the bad [illegible] Rs. 376. The insolvent was sworn and [illegible].

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The [illegible] of the undermentioned insolvents were [illegible] for want of prosecution:—Dossa Thackersey; [illegible] Ebramjee, liabilities Rs. 1,502; and Muncherjee Framjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 5,923.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day the undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Shaik Hussonally Assaber, a baker, liabilities Rs. 638. Vithul Govind and others, betel-sellers, liabilities Rs. 651. Cursunjee Jadowjee, a coir dealer, liabilities Rs. 7,925. Bezonjee Hormusjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 2,342. Peerajee Downajee, a cattle-driver, liabilities Rs. 859. Raghunath Luxmonjee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 45,358. Cursetjee Bapoojee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 2,270. Suddoo Nimbajee, a milk-seller, liabilities Rs. 1,919. Pestonjee Dunjeebhoy, a broker, liabilities Rs. 6,042, and doubtful assets Rs. 1,784. Thomas Marsden, a railway guard liabilities Rs. 507. Govind Dwarkajee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 7,500.

A NOVEL APPLICATION BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the agent of the liquidators of the Bank, moved on the 8th inst., under section 27 of the Insolvent Court Act, that Bomanshaw Cowasjee, who obtained his discharge two months ago without any opposition, be directed to pay to the Bank Rs. 100 a month out of his salary of Rs. 300 per month as managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. The matter was argued at some length, and his Lordship reserved his decision. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the insolvent to oppose the application.

Mr. Justice Gibbs gave his decision in the matter yesterday afternoon. His Lordship said it was an application that Rs. 100 or some other sum should be paid to the Official Assignee monthly for the benefit of the creditors, and was based on section 27 of the Act. (Reads it.) This section is occasionally put into operation at the time a discharge is granted; and orders under that section had been less frequent in his Lordship's time than before it. In cases where the incomes are small, the deductions are also small, and very great trouble resulted in collecting and distributing them among the creditors. His Lordship, therefore, made such orders only in exceptional cases. He refused the present application for two reasons:—1, No cause was shewn why the insolvent should be brought before the court again; and 2, the agent of the liquidators knew all the facts when the discharge was granted. The reason for his not having then appeared was not explained by anything that appeared on affidavit. The insolvent has obtained no additional salary since his discharge. On that ground alone, his Lordship thought, he should be justified in refusing the application. On the merits of the case, his Lordship thought that the insolvent's salary was not too much, bearing in mind his family and the position he had to support. In cases like this, his Lordship bore in mind the observation made by Lord Justice Turner in the case cited by counsel. The application was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

THEFT AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO.

At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, before the Senior Magistrate, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, godown keeper of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Jaffer Ismail, Ebrahim Jewajee, Allibhoy Oomerbhoy, and Issubjee Allibhoy were placed at the bar—the first was charged with criminal breach of trust, he being entrusted with property, namely, three bales of grey yarn, one case of dhoturs, valued at Rs. 1,275, belonging to the firm; the second and third with abetting the commission of the aforesaid offence and dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing it to be stolen; and the fourth and fifth with voluntarily assisting in concealing the said property, and in disposing of the same, knowing it to be stolen property.

Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally said—I am chief inspector of the detective branch. On the 6th inst., in consequence of instructions I received from the Commissioner of Police, I went to the office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. I saw there the Hon. Mr. Bythell. From information I received, I went to the warehouse of Allybhoy Bapoojee, accompanied by Ahmed Ally, detective soobedar, where I found twenty bundles of cotton yarn, of which I took possession. In consequence of information received by me from Allybhoy Bapoojee, I arrested the third, fourth, and fifth prisoners. On a statement being made to me by the fifth prisoner, I arrested the second prisoner, and on account of a statement made to me by the third, I arrested the first prisoner. I recovered the remaining property. I charge them all with criminal breach of trust and receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen, and I pray that they may be remanded till Friday next, the 17th inst., to enable me to make further enquiries into the matter.

The magistrate postponed the case till Friday next, and admitted to bail the first, fourth and fifth prisoners, and the other two, not being able to find bail, were remanded to jail.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The members of the Stud Committee have commenced work with a visit of inspection to the Pusa Stud Farm.

At the first meeting of the Madras Hounds on the 6th of January, Lady Hobart was in the field, and kept well amongst the first flight for some time.

Tigers have again appeared in the sholas in the vicinity of Ootacamund, and several head of cattle belonging to natives have been carried off.

The United Bank of India, closed its Umballa, branch on the 1st instant, after having worked three years.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, Jan. 11.

We hear from Roorke that an epidemic has appeared among the horses at that station, no less than seven or eight animals having been attacked within a week, all succumbing in a few hours.

The Rev. Baldwin Hammond, M.A., the Rev. A. H. Etty, M.A., and the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, have been appointed junior chaplains on the Bengal Establishment. Mr. Hammond will be stationed in the Central Provinces.

Carriage Dak between Simla and Kalka.—We understand it is in contemplation by some private individuals to run a horse carriage dak between Kalka and Simla. An application to supply a want so long felt is now before the local Government, and the projectors only await sanction to set on foot arrangements for carrying out their scheme.

Fatal Accident at Polo.—A sad accident has occurred at Benares, by which Lieutenant T. W. Carpenter, of "The Buffs," lately lost his life. He was engaged in a game of Polo when his pony came into collision with one ridden by Lieutenant Guise, a brother officer. Lieutenant Carpenter was thrown, and falling on his head, died almost immediately. This accident is the counterpart of one which occurred almost the other day at Sealkote.

Another Hotel.—Hotel speculation seems to be quite the rage in Simla. The late butler of the United Service Club, has, we believe, engaged the premises lately vacated by Mrs. DeFountain for the purpose of opening a boarding establishment. Notwithstanding, however, the yearly increasing demand for hotel accommodation in Simla, we continue to hear on all sides the one complaint "there is not a decent hotel in the place." We trust, however, that the projected monster hotel, to be created on the "Will Hall" estate next year, will supply the desideratum now so keenly felt.

The Ameer's Nephew.—The young Afghan Chief, mentioned by us as having created a scandal in India-office circles at home, is, we learn, Iskunder Khan, nephew of the Ameer of Cabul. Having quarrelled with his uncle the young man went to Bokhara, was liked by the Russians and taken to St. Petersburgh. He then went on to London, where he has remained a perfect nuisance to the Secretary of State. The Ameer will have nothing to say to his graceless nephew, declaring that he is what he confessed himself to be a Russian spy.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 13.

The Late Case of Barbarity at Jamalpore.—We hear from Monghyr that the servant who was charged before the magistrate of Monghyr with having committed a cruel and dastardly assault of an indecent nature upon the daughter of a European employé of the East Indian Railway, a girl of about eight years of age, has been committed to the Session Court of Bhaugulpore for trial.—*Englishman*.

Australian Pith Hat.—An industry in which India has enjoyed almost a monopoly for many years, the manufacture of pith hats, is likely to find a rival in Australia, for we read that Mr. Richard D. Ford has discovered that the pith of a plant grown extensively in Victoria is even more suitable for their manufacture than that at present used, and that the supply is almost unlimited. Mr. Ford has secured the right of manufacture by a patent.—*Englishman*.

A case involving the important question of whether a Hindu widow, who has succeeded to her husband's estate as heir, forfeits that estate on becoming unchaste, came before the High Court on Monday, and was argued before a bench consisting of all the Judges, except Mr. Justice Bayley, who is absent on leave. The matter was argued by Babu Mohini Mohan Rai in favour of the widow, and by Babus Kali Prosanno Datt and Kali Mohan Das on the opposite side, and, after having occupied nearly five days, was completed on Friday afternoon, when their Lordships announced that they would take time to consider their judgment.—*Ibid*.

The Mysterious Death in Calcutta.—On Thursday forenoon the body of Bapoo Ressecasee Mullick, the son-in-law of the late Baboo Sham Churn Mullick, was found floating in a tank in Sealdah. It is believed the deceased was not accidentally drowned from the following circumstances. He had been to England, and had come out as a barrister to practice here about three weeks ago. When his father-in-law was very ill and all hopes of recovery were despaired of, Ressecasee Mullick was at Bombay, and a telegram was sent to him there. He arrived in Calcutta the morning on which his father-in-law died, and subsequently left for Singapore, where, it was supposed, he had left a lady whom he married in England. The relations of the late Baboo Sham Churn Mullick having reason to believe from various circumstances that Ressecase Mullick had become a Christian, excommunicated him. After the excommunication a meeting was held by the relations of the deceased, and it was resolved that if Ressecasee made penance he would be reinstated into the family circle. The penance he had to perform was, to shave his head, live upon ghee for one day, bathe for a certain number of days in the Hooghly, and feed a number of Brahmins. The performance of the penance was to have commenced on Thursday, when the family received the sad news that his body was found in a tank in Sealdah.—*Indian Daily News*.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

SHUMSHABAD, 5th January.

I have been watching with much interest and attention all that has been done since I arrived in camp; but before the details pass from my mind, I will describe to ordinary readers the most interesting event of our camp—our two cavalry affairs of Saturday and Tuesday last.

On Saturday the 1st Brigade of three regiments, the 1st Punjab Cavalry temporarily attached, the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and the 18th Bengal Lancers, were ordered to take up a position at Kaloo, covering the town of Huzroo, the country north of Hameed being considered impracticable. The 3rd Brigade was moved to a front about a mile and a half to the west of Shumshabad, there to await the signal to advance. Now supposing reasonable cover, there were two courses open to the attacking force, to turn the left by Hameed, or, crossing the Cheyl, to pass round the marshes lying between Daria and Koodlathi, and march by Shirwana on Huzroo—the real of course combined with false attacks. The numbers being equal, and as the troops held equal positions, an attack in front was not likely to avail, and a serious division of the force on the sides of a troublesome stream like the Cheyl not to be thought of.

This is what happened: the 1st Brigade massed about the village of Kaloo, and sending parties to break up the bridges along the Cheyl, and occupy the village of Shumshabad, awaited the attack. The 3rd Brigade, with the usual advance guards and reserve, threw out scouts on and across the Cheyl, who drove a small party of the enemy from the village of Shumshabad, and brought back news that the bridges were blown up, though how cavalry, with no other arm attached to them, and no ammunition themselves, could blow up bridges, we cannot quite understand. A reconnoitring party was also sent out, to search the villages of Waisa, Maloo, and Kumalpore, and feel on to Hameed. After passing Shumshabad, the main body made for a point between Kaloo and Hameed. At this time a strong detachment of the Guides was checked in front of the village of Sama, and had lost connection with the main body. The 1st Brigade was discovered about this time north of Kaloo, and might at that time have been attacked with success; but, doubtless fearing that Hameed was occupied, the 3rd Brigade advanced with caution. Informed that Hameed was empty, they changed front to the left, to meet their opponents, and, after a feeble attempt with one squadron, to draw them out,—the 1st Brigade declining the challenge for the moment, the 3rd Brigade tried to gain their flank, [but were charged, immediately after wheeling into line, by the whole three regiments, the 18th Lancers being the last coming up on the left in squadron echelon. In the meanwhile the three troops of the Guides had forced their way through Sama, in which there had never been more than half a dozen men, and attacked the flank of the advancing echelon of the 10th Lancers.

The numbers were equal; the 1st Brigade had no support, and were attacked in flank—though perhaps the flank attack was not known to the umpires at the time of decision; but, on the other hand, they were in good order, and caught the 3rd Brigade before they had quite got over the disorder of wheeling into line. It was decided that the 1st Brigade had the best of it; but had the Commander of the 3rd Brigade received, as he should have done from his reconnoitrers, reliable information earlier from Hameed, he would have been able to attack the enemy's long unsupported line in a more advantageous manner, for time was lost in the changes of front, and the flank movement was not very smartly executed. Taking into consideration the general style of attack in two lines, and the flank attack, though delivered late, I think the decision come to was decidedly incorrect. Three regiments were asked to advance across a plain totally without cover—from Hameed to the Grand Trunk Road the whole country is visible from the top of Sama,—and attack an enemy, equal in force, admirably posted, in a line of villages capable of concealing thrice their numbers, protected on the one hand by impassable ground, on the other by a marsh. The attack attempted was open to the objection that, wedged between the strong position of their opponents and impassable ground, they had no line of retreat; but as a matter of fact, under the rigid umpire system, nothing but gross mistakes on the side of the defender could make the problem capable of solution. It was remarked that Colonel Gough threw out no outposts; but why should he? he could see the whole advance *ab initio*, and had his whole force dismounted during the greater part of the time. There was one thing, and only one, really instructive during the day, and that was the manner in which a small party of the 10th in Sama, by playing the game of brag and pursuing the scouts sent on, held three troops in check for a considerable period, without betraying their weakness. Unfortunately the ground, unless operations are very extended, does not admit of anything very real, and too much is still left to the imagination.

On Tuesday we had another great divisional field day: the 3rd Brigade, consisting of three regiments—the Guides, 5th and 16th Bengal Cavalry—were ordered to take up a position in the line of villages, Shirwana, Moosa, Koodlathi, Chechi, to the Grand Trunk Road and on the ridges in rear, their object being to defend Lawrencepore. The 1st Brigade of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 15th Bengal Cavalry, and 2nd Brigade of the 9th and the 16th Lancers—four regiments in all—were ordered to attack it. The leaders elected to divide their forces into two equal portions; the 1st Brigade advanced upon the village of Pirdad, and then pushed through the village of Shirwana and Moosa, and sending a squadron to make a feint towards Shahdair, finally turned southward along the road marked in the maps from Huzroo, through Shirwana, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. Meanwhile the right column crossed the Cheyl near Shumshabad, and felt its way through the villages of Jateeal and Seda, then throwing out skirmishers to the Grand Trunk Road, pushed through the villages of Chechi and Koolathi, leading nearly in the line of the *nulla* to the outlying spur that points to Chechi. In the slopes and gorges of the last northern and north-western spur, lying in the triangle between the Chechi *nulla* and the Shirwana road, the final collision took place, among and between hills too steep for aught but single horsemen—gentle slopes perfectly adapted for a downward charge, and gorges here with an opening wide enough for a troop, in another place for a squadron or a regiment. While the 9th Bengal Cavalry and 18th Lancers were making their way through the western spur, the 5th and 16th descended upon them, but forming up too slowly from the narrow front they had assumed, were worsted in the encounter. On the right the defence was more successful; while the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the 15th were struggling up the western slope of the spur pointing to Shirwana, the Guides and a squadron of the 5th swept round through a hollow near the shoulder of the ridge, and descending upon them hurled them back. Their opponents were in superior numbers and had a squadron detached upon the flank, but the slope was against them, their detached squadron innocuous, and the decision justly given in favour of the Guides. The 15th and 12th Bengal Cavalry were ordered to dismount, and the victorious Guides moved off to their left to retrieve the reverses they had suffered, but arrived too late upon the scene. Returning to their right, and probably unaware that the left column of their enemy (the time having elapsed) had resumed its forward march along the road with their right flank now covered by the hill, the Guides were caught at the moment of issuing from a narrow gorge in column, across the front of two lines in complete formation, and in superior numbers, and totally defeated, and the road to Lawrencepore was thrown open to the assailants.

The whole day was undoubtedly most interesting, as the movements of seven fine cavalry regiments could not fail to make it, the tactical collisions themselves being highly instructive, and the final scenes, when the horsemen rode down the slopes to meet their adversaries, most exciting; but yet, taken as a whole, there was very much in the day calculated to instil false principles and endorse false practice. Unless numbers are greatly unequal, a front and flank attack shall have in them some small modicum of cunning, there shall be two parts the noisy, vigorous, demonstrative false attack; the silent and subtle real. In the operations of Tuesday there was an entire absence of guile: four regiments ordered to attack three, elected in the first place to divide themselves into two equal portions, and therefore each weaker than their enemy; and then, in full view of the position, the two columns proceeded to place a river and a marsh between them. After a circuitous march they arrived at a front, where the river and marsh ceased, and were allowed almost to complete their junction, when the enemy attacked, not one column with his whole force, but both with divided forces, such as the original force was inferior to their adversaries. The ground over which the attack was made was almost entirely without cover; possibly the attack was directed to march over this ground by superior orders. If so, it mattered very little what plan they adopted; but we expected from the defenders, under the command of an officer as capable as any one in the camp of handling cavalry with rapidity, a more offensive defensive. Still it is always difficult to discuss these matters with fairness unless behind the scenes. Very often, to avoid serious mistakes, or with the laudable desire to avoid fatiguing troops, and to make the day dramatically complete, orders are given which so hamper the commander that the whole operations are put out of the region of criticism.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

THE EXECUTION OF KOOKA PRISONERS AT MALAIR KOTLAH.

From the Government of India; to the Secretary of State for India, No. 52J, dated Simla, the 10th October 1872.

My Lord Duke,—In continuation of our despatch No. 39, dated the 8th July 1872, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a statement submitted by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, c.s., c.b., containing certain representations relative to the censure expressed by the Government of India of his conduct on the occasion of the Kooka outbreak at Malodh and Malair Kotlah in January last, we have the honour to enclose a further statement which we have since received from Mr. Forsyth, written after he had read the official papers with which he was furnished by our directions.

2. As Mr. Forsyth made several allusions to his communications with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, we referred the statements to His Honor for any observations which he might desire to make, and we enclose a copy of a minute which the Lieutenant-Governor has written in reply to our reference.

3. Your Grace, in a despatch No. 41, dated the 31st August 1872, has informed us that you await the expression of our opinion before dealing with Mr. Forsyth's first statement, and we, therefore, proceed to make such observations upon both statements as they seem to us to require.

4. We do not consider ourselves called upon to discuss again the propriety of the action of Mr. Cowan and of Mr. Forsyth in respect to the executions of the Kooka prisoners. That question has been decided by the Government of India, and the decision has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. It is, therefore, not necessary for us to enter into the general arguments which Mr. Forsyth has put forward in defence of the executions. We have only to observe that the importance of the Kooka movement, and the gravity of the circumstances connected with the outbreak, were fully placed before the Government of India at the time by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

5. We regret that Mr. Forsyth considers that he was not allowed a sufficient opportunity of giving an explanation of his conduct before the case was decided by the Government of India. We must observe, however, that the letter of the 8th of February, addressed by this Government to the Punjab Government, contained the following distinct call for an explanation from Mr. Forsyth:—

"13. With regard to Mr. Forsyth's proceedings, they would appear to have been legal; but His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the necessity for such extreme and indiscriminate severity as Mr. Forsyth displayed.

"14. His Excellency in Council awaits the explanations of the officers concerned upon these points."

It appears that, in forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Forsyth, the Government of the Punjab did not specifically call upon him to give an explanation of his conduct, and that he gave no further explanation at that time. He had, however, in his letters of the 19th and 22nd of January, given at length the reasons which actuated him in approving of the summary execution of the 49 prisoners by Mr. Cowan. In reply to a further call for explanation, made in the letter of the Secretary in the Home Department, to the Punjab Government of the 22nd March, Mr. Forsyth, on the 8th of April, besides answering certain questions put to him (in consequence, as it appears, of a demi-official communication with the Secretary), gave a full explanation of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 prisoners on the 18th of January, and the proceedings amply prove the desire of Government not to decide the case before they were in possession of the most complete information of all the circumstances connected with it.

6. We regret that the Government should have been led into the error of attributing to Mr. Forsyth the use of an expression in his letter, confirming Mr. Cowan's action in the execution of the 49 prisoners, which was not actually used by him. The copy of the letter which Mr. Cowan furnished to the Government, and which was quoted in our Secretary's letter to the Government of the Punjab of the 30th of April, was as follows:—

"I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out."

It appears from subsequent enquiry that the copy was not accurate, and that the real letter was—

"A line to say. I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out."

Although the correction of the letter does not affect the fact of the full approbation and confirmation of Mr. Cowan's conduct by Mr. Forsyth, the use of the word "admirably," which was erroneously attributed to him, appears to us to be calculated to convey the impression of a more cordial sympathy with Mr. Cowan's action than the words really used implied, and we consider that Mr. Forsyth is entitled to receive an expression of our opinion to that effect.

7. Mr. Forsyth explains that when he approved and confirmed Mr. Cowan's proceedings, he was not aware that Mr. Cowan had put to death six men after the receipt of Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 17th of January directing him not to act in a summary manner. As it is possible that the inference may be drawn from our Secretary's letter of the 30th April to the Punjab Government, that Mr. Forsyth was aware of the fact, we think that the doubt should be cleared up. Mr. Forsyth's statement, an extract from which is contained in our Secretary's letter of the 22nd March, shows, however, that he believed Mr. Cowan to have received, before any of the prisoners were executed, general instructions from him contained in a previous letter, enjoining legal action, written before Mr. Cowan had proposed to execute any prisoners summarily.

8. Mr. Forsyth lays considerable stress upon a telegram which he received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 17th of January 1872. This telegram was referred to by Mr. Forsyth in the 11th paragraph of his letter of the 22nd January, and the explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor will be found in Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter of the 26th of the same month. We regret that Mr. Forsyth should still look upon this telegram "as implying a certain amount of preference for Mr. Cowan's action to the more cautious line he was adopting," for we consider that, instead of having been discouragement to Mr. Forsyth to proceed with deliberation and in accordance with law, it was an encouragement to him to continue in the wiser course which, up to that time, he had followed and advised. At the same time, we do not desire to imply that Mr. Forsyth did not, as he says that he did, read the telegram in a different sense.

9. Mr. Forsyth, in the 18th paragraph of his second statement, endeavours to show that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was incorrect in assuming that he would have sanctioned the execution of the 49 prisoners if he had been referred to before hand. It is correct that, on the 22nd of January, Mr. Forsyth stated that he would not have executed the wounded men, but in a previous letter, dated the 19th of January, he used the following words:—

"Before my official letter had reached him, Mr. Cowan had disposed of 50 prisoners in a summary manner. There was no question as to their guilt, for they were all apprehended, red-handed, and, unquestionably, had the proceedings been sent up to me, I should have confirmed the sentence of death."

10. We do not consider it necessary to allude further to Mr. Forsyth's statement, for we have desired to confine our remarks to those points which he has brought forward, which seem to us, in any degree, to modify the description of his conduct which is contained in our Secretary's letter to the Punjab Government of the 30th of April last, or in which he has made statements which affect the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His allusion to the orders he received for the deportation of Ram Singh has no reference to the Kooka executions, and appears to us to be sufficiently answered by the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

11. Mr. Forsyth has stated, in the conclusion of his second statement, that it is not his object to ask the Government to alter their decision as regards the past, but that he trusts that his explanation, now offered, may be considered with reference to his position for the future when opportunity for so doing shall occur. He has also briefly alluded to his past services. We gladly embrace the opportunity of cordially recognising the value of those services, which are well known to Her Majesty's Government; and, while we are of opinion that Mr. Forsyth's statements do not so alter the aspect of his conduct in regard to the Kooka executions as to relieve him from the censure of Government, we consider that his previous services should not be overlooked, if an opportunity should arise for his future employment to the advantage of the public service.

12. We annex, for Your Grace's information, copy of a letter which we have addressed to Mr. Forsyth after receipt of his statements.

India Office, London, the 21st Nov. 1872.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 10th October, No. 52 of 1872, forwarding a statement from Mr. Forsyth, c. b., and other papers relative to the Kooka outbreak in January last, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have only to express my entire concurrence in all the views stated in this despatch by your Excellency in Council.—I have, &c., Argyll.

MUSCAT.

(From 21st Dec. 1872 to 24th Jan. 1873.)

Muscat Consulate, 4th January.

The brother of the Sheik of Bahrein arrived at Muscat on the 21st December on a visit to the Sultan. He intends performing the pilgrimage to Mecca, and leaves by the first pilgrim steamer.

News of the death of the Sheik of Ras-el-Hudd Saeed bin Hamad has been received.

The weather has been very cold lately, and several showers of rain have fallen.

BUSHIRE NEWS REPORT.

H. M.'s s.s. Vulture, R. N., under the command of Captain Cay, arrived at Bushire on the 20th instant with Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Acting Political Resident, on board.

The Vulture fired a Royal salute, which was returned by the Persian Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross landed under a salute of 13 guns. Deputations from the Prince, Governor, Foreign Agents, &c., received him on landing. Official ceremonial visits have been exchanged between the Acting Resident and the local authorities.

H. M.'s s.s. Vulture left for a cruise on the 21st instant.

Rain has fallen and the prospects of cultivation, which had become doubtful owing to delay of rain, have again become good.

H. M.'s s.s. Nimble arrived at Bushire on the 28th instant from a cruise.

ZANZIBAR NEWS REPORT.

(From 30th November to 18th December 1872.)

Zanzibar, 18th December 1872.

The Punjab, the first of the regular line of mail steamers, arrived here from Aden on the 15th instant, bringing English news of November, and it is to be hoped that now one of H. M.'s ships will touch at Seychelles and bring on the four months' mails which have been detained there.

The American sloop-of-war Yantic, commanded by Captain Wilson, is still in harbour. She came to deliver a letter from the American Government to H. H. Syed Burgash, remonstrating against the continuance of the export slave-trade.

H. M.'s ship Briton, Captain Malcolm, senior officer, has arrived from Aden.

All native provisions are now plentiful and cheap owing to the abundant rains.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, the 20th day of December 1872, No. 3648, Private William Gallagher, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—"Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Morar, on the 29th November 1872, used violence against Colour Sergeant Eugene Woolfe, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and thereby dangerously wounding the said Sergeant." The court finds that the prisoner, No. 3648, Private William Gallagher, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the charge. The court sentences the prisoner, No. 3648, Private William Gallagher, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The sentence will be carried out in the presence of all the troops of the Brigade.

The charge, finding, and sentence will be read at the head of every battery and regiment in India.

CHINA AND JAPAN SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, December 26.)

JAPAN.

M. Daru, Secretary of the French Legation at Yedo, has been accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat. His loss is much lamented. A native steamer mail service has been established between Osaka and Yedo. The Mikado proposes to celebrate the completion of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe by a special state ceremony. The so-called reaction in Japan is utterly denied. It is said that the Japanese Government has chartered the steamer Phase to convey objects to the Vienna Exhibition.

CHINA.

The master of the Tonbridge has been acquitted, by a Naval Court, of all blame for the loss of his vessel. Several changes have been made in the official list of the Two Kiang. The officers who drew up the memorial respecting the Imperial observances at the winter solstice have been handed over to the Board for punishment in consequence of a clerical error in the document. A horrible case of murder is reported from Soochow, a man having been bitten to death by the other members of his trade guild. The Peiho was reported open on the 10th, on which day a steamer left Shanghai to attempt reaching Taku. Chinese steamer companies are being formed by influential natives at Shanghai; the first merchant steamer under the Chinese flag left that port a few days since. Native disturbances have occurred at Tamsui. Mr. D. A. Darling was severely wounded. It is said that a Peruvian mission is *en route* to China to arrange the emigration question. The Buddhistic nunneries at Ningpo are to be suppressed.

The Chinese Government have authorized the Inspector General of Customs to send important contributions to the Vienna Exhibition.

HONGKONG.

Their Serene Highnesses the Princes Phillip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha arrived here on the 22nd. They left for Shanghai by the mail steamer of the 24th.

The Salvage case in Admiralty, Kwangtung v. Douglas, has been decided, a verdict for dlrs. 25,000 being gained by the Kwangtung. Three convicts have escaped from the Chain-Gang after murderously assaulting their guards; they are still at large. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, ordinances for imposing stamp duties instead of fees on emigration certificates, for paying a salary to the sheriff in lieu of fees, and for the temporary detention of foreign prisoners, were read and passed.

Chloral Drunkenness.—The *Lancet* calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Liebig affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course no such quantity is used in medicine, and the *Lancet* seems half afraid that it gets into beer; but there is a simpler explanation as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is a new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunkenness will soon be admitted to be a variety of the species.

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STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 34,* Rs. 36*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— Rs. 86
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES— Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne) Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light— Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbeutel— Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM— Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White— Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DIZARA— Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY— Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s
Champagne .... at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry .... „ 25 „
St. Julien .... „ 15 „
St. Estephe .... „ 12 „
Medoc .... „ 10 „

LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux .... „ 15 „
Chateau Lafite .... „ 20 „
Superior Old Cognac .... „ 25 „

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SON'S AGENCY.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR Messrs. NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SON'S highly appreciated WINES has induced them to appoint us AGENTS for the convenience of their numerous Constituents, we beg therefore to give below a list of the Goods in Stock.

Should Presidents of Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c., require other brands of N. J. & Son's Wines, not mentioned in our list, or any other Goods which they are in the habit of receiving, we could arrange to have a permanent stock always ready for the immediate execution of orders.

To large Consumers, or regular Monthly Constituents, special terms will be allowed, giving all the advantages of direct importation.

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.
Bombay, January, 1873.

LIST OF WINES ON HAND.

		Per doz. Rs. as.			Per doz. Rs. as.
St. Loubès	Qts.	11 0	St. Estèphe	Qts.	19 0
„	Pts.	6 4	„	Pts.	10 4
Medoc	Qts.	12 0	Chateau Lafite 1865	Qts.	30 0
„	Pts.	6 12			
Medoc Superior	Qts.	13 8			
„	Pts.	7 8	*White Wines.*		
Cantenac	Qts.	15 0			
„	Pts.	8 4	Barsac	Qts.	15 0
Pauillac	Qts.	16 0	„	Pts.	8 4
„	Pts.	8 12	Sauterne	Qts.	16 0
St. Julien	Qts.	17 8	„	Pts.	8 12
„	Pts.	9 8	Chablis	Qts.	25 0

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE, Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.

(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
(Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality) Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.

CLARETS:—
St. Estephe Medoc ... ... Rs. 8-8 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands ... ... „ 12 „ „
STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... ... „ 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch ... ... „ 20 „ „
Steinwein ... ... „ 20 „ „
Rudesheimer ... ... „ 24 „ „
Hochheimer ... ... „ 24 „ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... „ 36 „ „
VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.
BRANDY:—
Tricoche & Co., 1866 ... ... „ 16 „ „
Ditto 1865 ... ... „ 18 „ „
G. Martineau ... ... „ 18 „ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s ... ... „ 18 „ „
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... „ 20 „ „
Jules Robin & Co.'s P. quality ... „ 22 „ „
Ditto ditto P. ... ... „ 24 „ „
ITALIAN WINES:—
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) „ 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still) ... „ 12 „ „
Brachetto ... ... „ 12 „ „
Passito Forzato ... ... „ 12 „ „
Moscato Bianco ... ... „ 12 „ „
Barolo ... ... „ 12 „ „
Nebiolo ... ... „ 12 „ „
GREEN CHEESE—
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE (SWISS)—
Weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
ITALIAN RED WINE—
In Casks containing from 50 to 60 gallons at Rs. 130 per cask.
The same Wine in cases of 1 dozen each, at Rs. 6 per dozen, Rs. 5-8 on taking 10 dozen and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 5th January 1873.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.
REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.
TERMS MODERATE.
HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £218,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,885
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ... Rs. 9,172,519

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,786-11-16

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... £917,251- 2- 4

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium... Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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